LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs at the New-York Custom House.

Authentic Lists of the Removals and Appointments.

The Ten Million Loan—Revival of Business—New-Granada—The Naval Courts, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

Secretary COBB has approved the following changes and appointments in the Custom-House at New-York, and notified Collector SCHELL to-day of that fact, viz.:

CLERKS.

Hilman A. Hall, salary $1,100, *vice* Jno. R. Worcester, removed.

Rufus W. Crain, salary $1,500, *vice* Israel R. Tupper, removed.

D. N. Morange, salary $1,100, *vice* John H. Randall, removed.

Wm. Robertson, salary $1,100, *vice* H. H. Jones, removed.

Wm. Locke, salary $1,100, *vice* Michael Reilly, removed.

Charles B. Whaite, salary $1,100, *vice* Vanbrugh Livingston, removed.

Thomas B. Chase, salary $1,100, *vice* Ezra J. Horton, removed.

ASSISTANT-STOREKEEPERS 3D DIV., AT $3 PER DIEM EACH.

James H. Rowan, *vice* Wm. T. Welch, removed.

James H. Lynch, *vice* Royal Hewens, removed.

Gorham Parks, *vice* Charles Pomeroy, removed.

Michael Rowland, *vice* Jas. McNespie, removed.

James L. Foster, Clerk, 6th Div., salary $1,000, *vice* T. E. Collins, removed.

WEIGHERS.

Harvey Hunt, *vice* Geo. J. Gallagher, removed.

James P. Dunn, *vice* Wm. E. Gruger, removed.

Wm. Grandin, *vice* Calvin C. Waller, removed.

INSPECTORS.

James Crowe, *vice* Wm. B. Shaw, removed.

John Hanford, *vice* Geo. Whitehouse, removed.

Geo. Lyon, *vice* David Wood, removed.

Geo. Mellon, *vice* John Quinn, removed.

Jasper Odell, *vice* Charles Granger, removed.

John M. Quinn, *vice* Saml. R. Scott, removed.

H. C. Rabineau, *vice* Wm. Reilly, removed.

Martin Willis, *vice* H. Macomber, removed.

John H. Williams, *vice* Stephen Cornell, removed.

Daniel Willer, *vice* O. Vandewater, removed.

NIGHT INSPECTORS, AT $2 PER DAY EACH.

Patrick Byrnes, *vice* Patrick Rickard.

Wm. Helmus, *vice* Jacob Bender.

John Tucker, *vice* John Fitzgerald. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The number of bids for the $10,000,000 loan, which will be decided on Monday next, is expected to reach a large amount, at a favorable premium to the Government. Information has been received that it will also be bid for by foreign capitalists.

The receipts into the Treasury from customs are regarded as indicative of a general revival of business, and will more than realize the expectations of the Department, as communicated to Congress toward the close of the late session. Should the improvement continue at the same ratio, the remaining ten or twenty million loan will not be called for during the first two quarters of the present fiscal year.

Although New-Granada has interposed objections to the United States troops passing over the isthmus, our Government asserts its right and will exercise it, on the basis of treaty stipulations thus to transport them to and from the Pacific.

Neither the Navy nor the Post-Office Department has yet received an answer from Mr. COLLINS concerning a resumption of the Ocean Mail service.

By recently-received letters from Professor ALEXANDER to the Treasury Department, it appears that he feels encouraged to believe that his mission to Britain to procure the adoption of the Decimal system currency will be successful.

The papers in the unfinished cases of officers, acted upon by the Naval Courts of Inquiry, are in course of an arrangement for an examination by the President.

The President is expected to return to Washington next Tuesday.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the practice-ship *Preble*, at Cherbourg, France, on the 18th of July. It was expected that she would leave on the 20th for Madeira and Cadiz.

JOHN C. DUNN has been appointed Postmaster at Pittsburg, in place of ANDERSON, whose commission has expired.

Our Washington Correspondence.

FULL AND CORRECTED LIST OF COLLECTOR SCHELL'S RECOMMENDED APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS—PLUM GUT AGAIN AT FAULT—POSITION OF THE NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN TRULY SET FORTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 3, 1858.

MR. SCHELL and his adherents must be certainly growing very desperate, or they never would have furnished to the *Herald* of your City the garbled and ridiculous version of the Collector's difficulties, which appears in to-day's issue of that print, under the interesting heading, "Appointments in the New-York Custom house." The object of the publication in the *Herald* is very clear, and Mr. SCHELL'S visit to Bedford, where the President is staying, will make it still clearer. The article was written and sent to the "Plum-Gut" journal for the purpose of frightening the Executive, after which Mr. SCHELL might make his appearance at Bedford, in an attitude competent to the "dictation of terms."

Immediately on receipt of the paper this afternoon, I visited the Treasury Department in company with two gentlemen from New-York, and we were there furnished with the original list of Removals and Appointments left by Collector SCHELL for confirmation during his last official visit to this city. Copies of these lists I herewith transmit to you; and if I had time to note down the criticisms passed by my two friends as each name was taken up, this letter would be a good deal more instructive and amusing than it is likely to to be at present.

The friends of Mr. SCHELL, using the *Herald* as their mouthpiece, have evidently a double object. *Firstly*, to impress on the nominees for appointment that their non-confirmation is solely due to the opposition of certain members of Congress, whereas, in truth and in fact, the members of Congress have neither advised one way or the other with regard to appointments, (except Mr. SICKLES, who has advised the confirmation of some names presented from his own District,) but have confined themselves exclusively to protesting against the removal of some of their staunchest and most reliable friends. *The second object* is to represent this difficulty as one between Mr. SCHELL and HOWELL COBB, whereas nothing can be further from the truth, and the facts of the case as they really exist shall (on this provocation) be made public.

Before sending in Mr. SCHELL'S name to the Senate for confirmation, the President exacted from that officer a promise that he would, for the future, consult with the members of Congress as to any removals or appointments which he might have in contemplation; and on the faith of that promise the President assured the Members, and this publicly, that he wished them to forget whatever reasons of complaint they had against Mr. SCHELL in the past, as, under his new instructions, all proper respect should be paid to their wishes in the future. Mr. BUCHANAN had also heard that there were many Whigs and Republicans in the Custom-House, and told Mr. SCHELL that he expected the removals would begin with these. Your Collector replied that he did not know of any such persons holding office in his department, although any one acquainted with [New-York politics can point out more than 120, commencing with MICHAEL HOFFMAN Jr., who voted for FREMONT last election, though still claiming to stand within the Democratic fold.

When confirmed, as the subjoined list will give you ample proof, Mr. SCHELL either forgot or disregarded Mr. BUCHANAN'S instructions, and his own promise with reference to "consultation." He sent in the following names for removal, and amongst them New-Yorkers will recognize many of the most faithful and energetic workers in the Democratic ranks:

MR. SCHELL'S LIST OF MEN TO BE REMOVED.

Clerks—First District
John R. Worcester.

Clerks—Third District.

B. H. Willis,	J. R. Tupper,
Jno. H. Randall,	H. H. Jones,
Michael Reilly,	V. B. Livingston, Jr.,
	E. J. Horton.

Assistant Storekeepers.

W. T. Welch,	Jacob M. Wheeland.
Royal Haines,	Charles Pomeroy,
Jas. McNespie,	Hiram Waldon,
Jno. D. Newton.	Thos. P. Collins,
Samuel T. Doren,	G. D. Gale.

Weighers.

Geo. I. Gallagher,	Azel Freeman,
N. E. Cruger,	C. C. Waller.

Gauger.
Col. A. S. Vosburgh.

Measurers.

Wm. P. Moss,	Wm. Francis,
Theodore Van Tine,	Jno. H. Midener.

Inspectors.

Jos. W. Lamb,	S. W. Van Nostrand,
Hy. Liebenau,	W. B Shaw,
Edward Pollock,	John Stevens,
Thos. W. Hall,	Geo. Whitehouse,
Stephen Masson,	Dewitt C. Graham,
D. Wood,	John Quinn,
C. A. Campbell,	Chas. Granger,
S. R. Scott,	Wm. Reilly,
W. J. Barker,	S. S. Conklin.
H. Macomber,	Daniel Meehan,
Stephen Cornell,	O. Vandewater,
	W. Town.

Night Inspectors.

Patrick Richard,	Thos. Monroe,
C. Noonan,	Philip Beerden,
Jno. Merrifield,	Geo. Wilt,
Richard Schofield,	Jas. Mooney,
W. Fay,	Daniel Powell,
V. J. Credney,	Edward Phelan.
Stephen Kelly,	J. Fitzgerald,
	Jno. W. Jones.

Against many of these removals, in none of which had they been consulted, Messrs. Ward, Cochrane Sickles and Maclay entered an energetic protest,—each Congressman taking the part of any good Democrat in his own District who was thus threatened with summary and unreserved decapitation. Their protests are now on file in the Treasury Department, requesting the Secretary to retain their friends, and demanding that no Democrat shall be removed, at least until after the Republicans and other opponents of the Administration shall have vacated their seats in favor of more worthy occupants. Mr. SCHELL'S want of candor to the members of Congress, both has been and is the great "rock ahead" in his official course. It is not true that the four gentlemen above named have opposed the confirmation of any one appointment on the Collector's list, as they think that the Collector has to take the responsibility for men of his own selection, and are not desirous of sharing that responsibility with him. Mr. SICKLES in three or four instances, and Mr. MACLAY in one, have gone out of their way to recommend that certain appointments be confirmed; but I am authorized in assuring you that they have offered opposition to no single name recommended for a place. On the contrary, the only names "scratched out" on the list of appointments were so marked by the President's own hand, and on the ground that he knew them to have taken sides against the Administration in the Lecompton struggle. This is authentic, and you may state it with the utmost confidence.

The trouble with your Collector is, that he vacillates between his old hatred of the "softs" (cunningly revived and for very obvious motives by MATHER, McINTYRE & Co) and an occasional glimmering desire to do justice to all parties, and so build up a strong and united organization behind him, over which he might wield as much power as is now in the possession of his more politic opponents.

In the list of names sent in for appointment which I subjoin, you will find that the vast majority are men either totally unknown to your City Democracy, or known in such a way that the *loss* of their characters would be the greatest blessing which could befall them. Here they are *in extenso*, and I only regret the hurry of this letter will not let me place opposite each name the remarks made by the two gentlemen who accompanied me as to the antecedents and *personnel* of such of these favored "recommendees" as they knew anything about. The great majority, I believe, are from the rural districts, and will probably pay a shilling to "the man with a white hat" for allowing them to enter the City Hall Park on their arrival. Where I know the counties they hail from I will make a note, but three out of five belong to the immediate family of "the Great Unknown." In this list I follow the order given in the garbled statement of the *Herald*, in order that by placing them side by side the corrections may be more obvious:

Mr. Schell's List of Men to be appointed Weighers.

Harvey Hunt,	James P. Dunn,
James Sharkey,	William Grandin.

Gaugers.
George Weir.

Measurers.

Edwin Bouton,	E. C. McConnell,
John J. Tait,	James McMahon.

Inspectors.

Geo. W. Bleecker, Kings.	John Conolly,
Daniel Litter, Baltimore.	W. O'Donnell,
Jas. Crowe,	C. J. Gale, Queens.
C. H. Hall, Queens.	J. Halford, Kings.
D. W. Hunt,	C. A. Kinsh,
Geo. Lyon, Dutchess.	George Mellon,
H. C. McDermott,	Jos. Odell, Westchester.
John M. Quinn, N. J.	H. C. Rabineau,
Alf. Reed, Yates.	T. Swift Kings.
Mart. Willis, Queens.	John E. Ward, N. J.
John H. Williams.	Daniel Witter,
Michael Savon, Albany.	N. C. Blauvelt,
Gilbert Weeks,	James Martin,
Chas. R. Fredericks, N.J.	Adolphus F. Krack,
William Van Saun,	James McGee.

Night Inspectors.

Pat. Byrnes,	Augustus Brite,
D. R. Dickie, Richmond.	C. C. Leycraft,
C. Linn, brother of Dan.	William Holmes, Kings.
Charles Miller,	J. H. McGrath,
Wm. McKinney,	Benjamin McCabe,
Thomas O'Reilly,	Ed. Rose, Suffolk.
John Jackson, Kings.	C. H. Smith,
Wm. Wainwright,	Mahlon Clark,
James Reynolds,	Anthony Gillen,
Daniel Catoir,	John Tucker,
Ebenezer Roe,	Aug. Boeve.

Clerks.

H. A. Hall,	T. B. Chase,
R. W. Crain, Herkimer.	Michael Crowe,
W. Robinson,	D. M. Morange,
C. B. Whaite,	W. Locker,
Fenelon Hasbrouck, Westchester.	T. R. Chase,
	A. J. Crawford,
A. E. Donaldson,	E. A. Kozlay,
Wm. Brown,	Diederick Klein,

Assistant Store-Keepers.

Jas. H. Rowan,	John Gilmore,
Jas. H. Lynch,	G. Parks,
Michael Roland,	G. M. Van Olinda,
John A. Chambers,	Ed. Jackman,
J. S. Foster, Delaware County.	J. C. Van Soon, Steuben County.

The foregoing list you will find correct in all particulars, and when submitted to the people of your City, no doubt there will be sufficient comments thereupon to justify me in saying no more at present. By comparing this with the list published in the *Herald*, you will be able to detect many errors in the former, and many names purposely misprinted, or mis-spelt, in order to avoid the notoriety which would otherwise attach to the parties. SIGMA.

From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A dispatch from Independence, 30th ult., says that the New-Mexican mail with dates to the 12th July, has arrived. The mail party encountered violent storms of wind, rain and hail on the route. No rain had fallen in the vicinity of Santa Fé for several months. Large bodies of Indians were met on the plains, who manifested an unfriendly feeling, and evinced a disposition to forcibly relieve the mail party of their arms and provisions.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in fine style at Santa Fé. The Declaration of Independence was read in English and Spanish, and addresses were delivered in both languages.

The Apache Indians, heretofore so hostile to the whites, are now perfectly friendly, and are planting large crops of grain on the Bonetto River. Travelers and herds pass through their country unmolested.

A large party of Californians had arrived at Albuquerque in the latter part of June, and had determined to take the route of the 35th parallel of latitude to accomplish their journey.

The commercial news is unimportant. Business was dull, but the prospect for a speedy revival o trade was good.

Missouri Election.

GENERAL SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Advices from St. Louis announce the defeat of the Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr. BARRETT, his Democratic opponent, is elected to Congress in the St. Louis district by about six hundred majority.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Returns of the election in this Congressional District, from four county precincts and all the wards in this city, excepting two small precincts, foot up as follows: BARRETT, Democrat, 6,459; BLAIR, Emancipationist, 5,829; BRECKENRIDGE, American, 4,996. The returns for members of the Legislature and county officers have not yet been counted, but the whole Democratic ticket is conceded to be elected by majorities ranging from 500 to 800. The whole vote cast in the county will reach 18,000.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Incomplete returns foot up the Congressional vote in the county as follows: BARRETT, Democrat, 6,718; BLAIR, Emancipationist, 6,122; BRECKENRIDGE, American, 5,289. The precincts in the county to be heard from will increase BARRETT'S majority to nearly, if not quite, 700. The whole Democratic county ticket is elected by an average majority of 500.

The reported Congressional vote in the following Counties stands thus:

Second District—Adrain County, ANDERSON 206 majority; Ralls County, ANDERSON 200 majority; Pike County, ANDERSON 107 majority; Calloway County, ANDERSON 800 to 1,000 majority.

Fifth District—Cooper County gives WOODSON 250 majority over both his opponents. Cole County (Official) gives REID 500 majority over WOODSON. In this County, CORDELL, Democrat has beaten GARDENHIRE, the present Emancipationist Mayor of Jefferson City, for the Legislature, by 257 majority.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2145 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LIBERTY PARTY CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

Nomination of Gerrit Smith for Governor.

A QUARREL AND A SPLIT.

A Series of Resolutions Covering a Good Deal of Ground.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Gerrit Smith Mass Convention met at the City Hall to-day, and was called to order at 12½ o'clock. About one hundred persons were present, half of them citizens of Syracuse.

The Rev. ISAAC PARKS, of Canastota was appointed President; JOSIAH RICE, of Wayne, and HAMILTON LITTLEFIELD, of Oswego, Vice-Presidents, and GEO. W. CLARK, of Rochester, Secretary.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, as follows: the Rev. A. Prine, of Cortland; William Goodell, of New-York; George Blossom, of Oswego; Wm. O. Duval, of Cayuga, and A. C. Stone, of Peterboro.

The call for the Convention was read by Mr. PRINE, and a song was made by Mr. CLARK, but no speeches were made.

The Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Rev. A. PRINE, from the Committee on Resolutions, made a report.

There were eight resolutions in all, covering a large extent of territory, and tapering off with the nomination of GERRIT SMITH for Governor.

A quarrel having arisen as to the right of those present to discuss the resolutions, the President decided that, according to the call, none but those who had signed the said call, and understood it to imply the immediate and unconditional nomination of Mr. SMITH, could participate in the proceedings. He then went on to say, that, as he had neither read nor signed the call before he came to the Convention, he felt it his duty, in accordance with his own ruling, to resign his seat. He, therefore, left the Chair.

A new organization was then made as follows:

President—Wm. O. Duval, of Cayuga.

Vice-Presidents—H. Littlefield, of Oswego; Silas Hammond, of Cortlandt; and Frederick Douglass, of Monroe.

Secretary—George W. Clark, of Rochester.

The resolutions were then read one by one and adopted. The one declaring in favor of the nomination of GERRIT SMITH for Governor received just seven votes.

A Committee of three, consisting of IRA H. COBB, of Syracuse; Rev. A. PRINE, of Cortlandt, and WM. GOODELL, of New-York, was appointed to inform Mr. SMITH of his nomination.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as a State Committee: IRA H. COBB, ABNER BATES, H. W. H. WATKINS, and MONTGOMERY MERRICK, of Onondaga; JOHN B. EDWARDS, of Oswego; and PETER SIMMONS and CALEB CALKINS, of Madison.

The Convention as reorganized numbers about twenty members.

The debate which led to the division was noisy and bitter.

Mr. WM. H. BURLEIGH, the poet and reformer, withdrew from the Convention, and counseled his friends to do likewise.

FRED DOUGLASS made several speeches approving the course of Mr. BURLEIGH, but condemning his spirit, and was evidently the lion of the Convention. The Republican Party, in particular, was roundly abused.

At 4¾ o'clock the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The following are the resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, The wise, just and faithful administration of the Government is of infinitely more importance than the numerical success of any political party; and,

Whereas, Political parties are only useful as the servants of the people in securing such administration, and are always dangerous when they become master of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of New-York, hold allegiance to principles and measures, and claim our right and assert it to be our duty to depart from party usages and throw off party control whenever the unfaithfulness of parties renders such a step necessary, in order to protect ourselves from great wrong, and to secure the blessings of just and impartial laws and their administration by wise and faithful rulers.

Resolved, That the political parties of our State have as yet failed to secure for us such an administration of Government as we need and demand, in order to protect us from the maddening curse of rum selling, and from the encroachments and barbarous cruelty of the Fugitive Slave Act; and despairing of the hope that these parties will do any better, if not well, in the future than they have done in the Past, we now resolve to take our cause in our own hands, and pledge ourselves to God, and our country to stand shoulder to shoulder in this great work of securing a free, just and pure government, until the curse of intemperance shall be stayed in its ravages among our people, and until all human beings who step foot upon the soil of the Empire State shall be protected from every attempt to enslave them, whether made by the individual kidnapper or by the officers of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That American Slavery is a crime against God and man, of such matchless magnitude that no forms of law can change its infernal character—no limitation or selection of its territory or its power can reconcile us to its continued existence, but we raise our voices in the name of God and humanity to demand its eradication from every foot of the soil of our country.

Resolved, That in licensing the sale of maddening liquors, our State Government offers to sell indulgences to commit crimes which entail unmeasurable woes and misery upon our people, and becomes a panderer to a degrading vice, and pockets the wages of sin; and we demand that it shall not only cease to grant such licenses, but that it shall use all its power to protect ourselves, our wives and children from the accursed traffic in liquors, which fill our streets with madmen, our land with widows and orphans, and our prisons with criminals.

Resolved, That having inscribed these principles upon our banners, we now proceed to designate our standard-bearer who under it shall lead us to victory; and recognizing in GERRIT SMITH a statesman possessed of the highest order of talents—as one endowed by Heaven with all the qualities which fit him to be a civil ruler—a friend of virtue, whose integrity is above question—a friend of man whose philanthropy is not restricted by color or clime, and a life long and devoted advocate of freedom and temperance—we hereby nominate him for Governor of the State of New-York, and placing our banner in his hands pledge to him our unswerving support, with the determination to make every effort to secure his election.

Resolved, That believing as we do that our principles are dear to the hearts of the voters of this State of every party, with the exception of a part of their leaders, we invite all the friends of Freedom and Temperance, of whatever party in our State, to unite with us in our earnest and determined effort to rescue our great State from the power of Slavery and rum, and to elect a Governor worthy of the confidence and respect of her enlightened and virtuous people.

Resolved, That we hereby invite and urge our candidate to canvass the State and meet the masses of the people in their several counties, to discuss before them and with whomsoever shall question him the principles, measures and policy which should characterize the government of the great State of New-York.

Collision on Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Canada packet *Telegraph* was sunk by a collision with the schooner *Marquetta* on Monday last, and became a total loss. There is no insurance on her. The schooner was uninjured.

Maine Politics.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Mr. IRA T. DREW was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention at Biddeford to-day.

Military Movements—The Utah Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Leavenworth advices of the 1st, per United States Express to Booneville, 4th, state that General HARNEY is expected to arrive at the Fort to morrow, (2d,) and BARRIS' and HUNT'S batteries during the week.

The Utah mail arrived at St. Joseph's to-day, and will be due here to-morrow afternoon.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delavan House to-day, and appointed the 15th September, at Syracuse, for the State Convention, the representation to be one delegate from each Assembly District. The Assembly Committees are to call the Assembly Conventions where such Committees exist; otherwise the County Committees are to issue the calls.

The Blounts at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The Blount family have arrived here. It is rumored that Mrs. BLOUNT refuses to go farther until DE RIVIERE arrives, and that he is expected on the *Huntsville*.

A bale of new Cotton has been received from Florida.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Leavenworth advices of the 31st ultimo, per United States Express to Booneville 1st instant, state that Governor DENVER arrived in that city yesterday evening, and will remain a day or two at the Fort. General LANE was also in town.

Yellow Fever at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

GEORGE SHETZLINE, a Custom-house officer, died yesterday, at Roxborough, of yellow fever, contracted on board the bark *Elizabeth J.*, from Havana. Two other officers are sick of the same disease.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Alabama* arrived in 70 hours from New-York. All well.

TRIAL OF STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Second Day—His Conviction, Remarkable Speech and Sentence—Extraordinary Scene in Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The Court-room was crowded again yesterday, when Mr. ASHMEAD, counsel for STEPHEN H. BRANCH, commenced his address to the jury for the defence. He spoke for about an hour and a half, and spoke ably. For the prosecution, in reply, Mr. JOHN McKEON addressed the jury for about the same time. In each speech there was a *résume* of the evidence, a great deal of special pleading and considerable eloquence. The jury listened attentively, and the audience were well pleased. When Mr. McKEON had concluded, Recorder BARNARD delivered the following charge to the jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: A libel is a malicious publication, expressed either in printing, or in writing, or by signs and pictures tending either to blacken the memory of one dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, and expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule. The Constitution of our State provides that every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the Press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the Jury; and if it shall appear to the Jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published for good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact. Stephen H. Branch has been indicted and placed on his trial for an alleged libel on the characters of Daniel F. Tiemann, Simeon Draper and Isaac Bell, Jr. It will be necessary for the prosecution, in order to succeed on their part, to prove that Branch, on the 10th day of July, 1858, at the City and County of New-York, published the article contained and set forth in the paper called *Stephen Branch's Alligator*. That the article so published was defamatory and libelous. In support of the first requirement you have the testimony of all of the witnesses for the prosecution previous to Mr. Tiemann. The character of the article can be made out if applied to the definition I have before given you. Should these two requirements be made out to your satisfaction, then the defendant is called upon to establish by proof that the matters contained in the alleged libels are true, and that they were published for good motives and justifiable ends. If such publication was made by the defendant for good motives and for justifiable ends, and either that all the facts set forth therein are true, and that the defendant acted upon honest and reasonable grounds, and upon reasons which were apparently good, and that in the publication there is no comment, argument or deduction not justified by the facts, then the defendant would be entitled to an acquittal. These probable grounds and apparently good reasons, however, must be founded upon facts and circumstances which the author is prepared to prove, and which are of such nature as at least strongly tend to prove the truth of the charges, and as would in ordinary concerns of life govern the conduct of private persons—mere suspicion or common rumor will not do. It can never be tolerated that the reputation and character of any person can be attacked upon such slight grounds; neither can it be tolerated that a charge of assault and battery, rape, seduction or adultery may be made, resting upon facts which would not ordinarily and commonly convey to an unbiased mind the conviction that such charges were true, without subjecting the party making such charges to punishment. The character of every one ought to be of the highest importance to the possessor, for he not only is interested in the preservation and maintenance of it, but his relatives, friends and acquaintances, and the community in which he may live. His career for usefulness is dependent upon the estimation in which he is held, and that estimation is founded almost entirely upon a good or bad character. Thus it is that such frequent appeals are made to law for protection against slanderers and libelers. The reason why the law recognizes libels criminally, is because the publication of them tends to a breach of the peace. While it is the duty of all good citizens to appeal to legal tribunals only, for protection against malicious charges and unjust accusations, it is equally the paramount duty of juries to promptly and willingly assist, as far as in their power, in giving them that protection, for if they turn away remediless an applicant for entitled redress they offer a premium for violations of law and breaches of the peace; the Courts become a farce, justice a mockery and character an injury. Each man takes the law in his own hand, and redresses his injuries in accordance with what he deems a proper punishment. If juries establish the doctrine that character is of no value, and is not worthy of protection in a Court of Justice, so that it can be acted upon by the community at large, I have no doubt but that a more sure, though not so peaceable a remedy, will be speedily taken hold of, but greatly to the regrets of the well-wishers of good order and personal protection.

In case the defendant published the matter complained of concerning the complainants, and all the facts therein set forth are true, yet if they were not so done for good motives or justifiable ends, then he is not justified. In case you find that all the facts charged against one or two of the complainants have either been affirmatively or inferentially proved, and that nothing has been offered to prove the truth of the charges made against the third, then the defendant is not entitled to an acquittal. The charges being embodied in one article the defendant must prove the truth of every part of the article which is libellous—but, gentlemen, you are to say whether there is any evidence whatever to sustain the charge against any of the complainants.

You have nothing to do with the threatened injury to the liberty of the Press, or of the manner of obtaining this indictment. This Court, over and over again, have charged the Grand Jury that they could originate all complaints for felonies and misdemeanors. The sole question for you to try is the question of the guilt or innocence of the defendant, and that guilt or innocence must be determined from the evidence. You are to throw aside all and every consideration outside of the evidence—to try it from facts proved, and not from your feeling, passion or prejudice; for, while it should be the inflexible and undeviating rule that no innocent person should be convicted, yet it is equally necessary that no guilty one should escape; and, if Juries are to take sides in criminal cases regardless of the evidence or their oath, the day is not far distant when this arm of protection will be cast aside, and a more arbitrary mode of trial be substituted in its place. The Constitution gives you the right to determine the law and the facts. As I understand the reading of that section, it means that although you may have in cases of libel (as, indeed, in all other cases you can have) the arbitrary right to do and find what you please, yet you are to be guided in libel cases by the principles of law that the Court lays down for your guidance; and if, on examination, you find the present case to come within any of those rules, then you are to make the application of the facts to the principles, and return a verdict in accordance therewith. If you have any reasonable and well-founded doubts in regard to the guilt of the defendant, he is to have the benefit of it. That doubt, however, must arise from the evidence—it must not be a possible imaginary, remote or contingent doubt—it must be such a one as would govern and control a person in the ordinary concerns of life. This case is of very great importance, both to the complainants and the defendant—for if you find for the people, you brand the defendant with having published a wicked, malicious and defamatory libel—without any excuse or justification. While if you find for the defendant, you, by your verdict, brand the complainants with having been guilty of all the outrages set forth in the publication. Still, gentlemen, it rests with you to give the case a calm, patient and impartial investigation—and after having done so, return a verdict in accordance with the facts and the oath you took before you entered upon the trial of this cause.

The Jury then retired to deliberate.

After an absence of three-quarters of an hour, the jury returned into Court and delivered a verdict of "Guilty." At Mr. Ashmead's request they were polled, when they severally affirmed that verdict.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, moved that the judgment of the Court be at once pronounced. Mr. Branch was accordingly asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him according to law.

He replied that he was not at that moment prepared, and asked for a little time to collect his thoughts. This being granted him, he consulted with his counsel, who presently rose, and addressing the Court, remarked that the question just put to his client was quite unprecedented in cases of misdemeanor.

The Recorder replied that it was always the practice of that Court, and had been so, as the Clerk, Mr. Vandervoort, informed him, for 27 years.

Mr. Ashmead said he would prepare and hand in a motion for arrest of judgment.

The Recorder replied that he could do so at any time during the week.

Mr. Branch then spoke as follows:

STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S SPEECH.

My counsel has done well. He has made an effort of which I am proud—an effort of which his colleagues are proud, and of which your Honor ought to be proud.

The Recorder—I am, Sir.

Branch—I am sorry that I have not prepared for this. I came to this City thirty-five years ago, a poor boy. I got a clerk's situation at $2 a week. Then I went to Leary's hat store in Water-street. Afterwards, I went to the Harper's, then to the New-York *American*, and afterwards to the *Evening Post*. Then I returned to Rhode Island, and went afterwards to Boston, Hartford, Springfield and New-Haven, and worked at the printing business, and was the first compositor on the Washington *Globe*, and set up the first article on that paper, which was a comment on the conduct of General Jackson. I then took a room with Edward Dodge, and roomed with him some time. My father sent me a letter, and procured for me a situation in the Post-Office, and I was there four or five years. I became ambitious, and studied at nights. I studied with Thomas F. Carpenter. I left the Post-Office, and continued my Greek and Latin studies. I returned to the Post-Office, but such was my desire for learning that I went to Cambridge Law School, and studied under Judge Kane. I mingled with Southern students, and spent much money. They were high-bloods, and I passed a dissolute Winter. I came back, and went to Andover, where I resumed my studies in Greek and mathematics. I then left for Providence, and was unfortunate in my domestic life. I left Providence and went to Washington, where I got $10 a week at the printing business. I went next to Columbia College, when I would take my basket of bread and butter, work all day at the job-office, walk back to the College at ten o'clock at night, and study till daylight. I would then get to the office at seven in the morning. I lost my health in doing this, and was reduced to the verge of the grave. My father remained true to me, notwithstanding my domestic misfortunes. I came to New-York, and saw an advertisement in a paper that a teacher was wanted in Alabama. I secured the situation, and afterwards went to Apalachicola, and taught school. I found they were cruel to slaves there. The lady on the plantation used to whip the slaves early in the morning; it disgusted me, and I went to New-Orleans. My brother Albert printed the New-Orleans *Times*. I advertised for a situation as teacher, and soon secured one. I remained there till the weather became so warm that I had to leave. My brother Albert died—no, I am mistaken, he did not die then. I came to New-York, and had but little money left. I could not work at the printing business. My father sustained me in the sun and rain, although he was a man of limited means, though of high position, for he was a Judge of Rhode Island. I went to Arthur Tappan, who introduced me to his brother Lewis. I told him that I wanted to teach colored scholars. I suppose you will call me a lunatic for that. I told him my qualifications, and he sent me to Mr. Van Rensselaer, under the *Journal of Commerce*. I taught a colored boy for him, for which he gave me my food. I lost my health, and finally—but I won't mention names—I taught a candidate for Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward. That was the first public man I ever taught in New-York. There was a man named Gouraud, a Frenchman, a teacher of the art of memory. I found he was trying to humbug the public. I saw he was an impostor, and exposed him. He had secured the Press and the people, and I exposed him. I attended his lecture, and saw there William Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, Judge Oakley, and all the leading men and women of the City. His system was an exploded system of the Sixteenth Century. I exposed him in various cities. I exposed him and stopped him. He was denounced in Philadelphia. Through educating publicmen I got into politics. There may be a desire to get me in o prison as soon as possible, and so I will be brief.

The Recorder—There is no desire to get you into prison, Mr. Branch.

Branch—I taught the Aldermen till the California mania broke out, when I went to California and began to teach servants. I wrote a letter to the New-York *Herald*, about alligators on the Isthmus, which gave me the title of "Alligator." I taught servants again, and public men. Alfred Carson wanted me to write his reports for him, which I did. In 1855, I got into the Matsell campaign. I pursued *him*. You all know the result. I went to Brandon, England, to find *him* out. Soon after I saw Carson, I found that the officers of this City were very corrupt. Carson asked me to write his reports. He informed me that the officers around the City Hall interfered with the affairs of the Fire Department. I advised him to resist it. I wrote his reports for some years. I got through with the Frenchman, Gouraud. I got through with teaching public men and servants, and with the fire and Matsell campaign. I thought I would start the *Alligator*. I did, and *I don't regret it*. There is a gang of thieves around the City Hall, and your Honor knows it, and we all know it. I pursued them hard, days and nights for years, in defence of honesty, industry, and the tax-payers, rich and poor, but especially the poor, who go to the corner groceries barefooted, naked, who live in attics. I—a lunatic, so-called, have passed my days in their defence. Ask Carson; ask Harry Howard—I saw him here to-day—ask the editors, if I have not passed the midnight hours in their editorial habitations—if I have not been true to them, to Carson, and all for whom I professed friendship—to all whom I found advocating the cause of the poor tax-payers? Do I regret the establishment of the *Alligator*? No. And why? I have attacked thieves in the City indiscriminately. Hitherto these men had reputation as public officers, and, amid tears oftentimes, my shafts have fallen harmless. But now, I have struck at a dynasty which has existed in this City for thirty years, the Peter Cooper guild. He was Alderman in 1828, '29 and '40. Tiemann was Alderman in 1839. Through Denman, who was a pupil of mine. I first heard that Tiemann and Cooper were corrupt men.

The Recorder—Mr. Branch, I must stop you. You cannot be allowed to use such language in this Court.

Mr. Ashmead—Will your Honor remember the case of Lord Norbury, to which I drew your attention this morning?

Recorder—I remember Lord Norbury, and every other Lord, but I cannot permit such language.

Branch—I will spare your feelings. Peter Cooper and his daughter I taught in his own house. He does not deny it; but, if I had taught my father, and was satisfied he was corrupt, I would trample him down. I have attacked the Mayoralty, and for that I am on my way to a prison. *Send me there.* I will walk with a firm step to my dungeon. Before God—before God, I declare, with my hand on my heart, that this is the happiest moment of my life. What have I stolen? Whom have I murdered? What crime have I

MANCHOORIA.

The Russians in China—Amoor River—Progress of the Occupation—Industry—Society—Development.

Correspondence of the Gazette de St. Petersburg, translated for the New-York Times.

NIKOLAEVSK, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

I am writing you from a place situated 140° 42' 58" east of Greenwich. I have passed the whole Summer in surveying the route of a projected railroad. While near the Bay of Castries I have quartered in a tent, in a virgin forest, in the midst of swamps, surrounded by swarms of gnats, mosquitos, and other insects more or less interesting to the naturalist. My labors lasted until the middle of October, a period at which the cold began to render a residence in a tent unpleasant, with snow all around it. My men kept themselves warm around huge bonfires; and I maintained a brasier of coals perpetually burning in my tent. It was only by wrapping myself in my cloak, keeping a-foot, and constantly calling the sentinel to stir and mend the fire, that I kept alive. Next day I pretty surely woke half dead with the gas, with a raging headache, which, however, soon disappeared in the pure air of the woods and the mountains.

I have been so fortunate as to solve the problem, the solution of which has busied me for three years and a half. I have found a gorge in the mountain through which a railroad can pass; I have cut a gap for the road through the forest; I have found wood suitable for ship-building. Just now I am surrounded with plans, estimates, charts, &c., all on the eve of completion.

All the privations and sufferings to which we had been exposed were forgotten on our reaching Nicolaevsk. The Governor had a room fitted up for me in his own house, a room certainly more comfortable than the best in St. Petersburg. I have capital dinners. Coal from Pennsylvania or from Pakhaline glows in the grates; the fine whale-oil of the Sea of Okhotsk burns in the lamps, affording admirable light; and even newspapers are not wanting. I read the Russian journals and the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, only the former are not exactly fresh, seeing here in the midst of December we have only the papers for June. Every Thursday there is a gathering at the Club, where we amuse ourselves at the table or dance frantically to the sound of an excellent English piano, accompanied with two violins. The evening ends in a supper and a *vosmerka à huit*, a Kamschatean dance resembling a French quadrille, enlivened with sundry Russian steps.

And all this is on the banks of the Amoor, where four years ago there was only a woody marsh, and a few cabins occupied by the aborigines. Confess that a vast job has been accomplished in a very short space. Commerce extends more and more, and with increased activity. It was not very long since some one said to me that the Amoor was not navigable, that vessels attempting to ascend it, would be grounded without remedy, that commerce could not be developed for want of population; and even at the cost of enormous sacrifices, the country offered no field for speculation. But facts have happily proved the contrary. I will only say that it is always better to know a country before talking about it; and the remark applies especially to St. Petersburg, because you there affect to know all about Russia, where you know less of it than of any other land In spite, therefore, of the dicta of so many severe judges, during the first year following the peace, a million of roubles were cleared in the valley of the Amoor; not millions in prospect, but immediate and palpable. Three years ago commerce had no existence here. To-day Irkoutsk consumes coffee, sugar, cigars, which reach it, not by the way of St. Petersburg and Nijnii-Novgorod, but through Nicolaevsk and Nertchinsk. Nor is Irkoutsk the only city of Siberia which enjoys the advantage of this outward trade. Strangers come here to buy our sable, squirrel and other valuable skins, the price of which is largely enhanced since the opening, or rather the discovery, of navigation on the Amoor. Moreover, they have purchased this year specimens of all our other products, and have carried them to San Francisco, Boston, Hong Kong, and elsewhere. What will be the state of things when this country, and in general the Trans-Baikalie, are more fully developed? Our iron manufactures already compete with those of America; although still unexplored thoroughly, the metal is known to exist in vast quantities. This branch of industry may undoubtedly attain a great success.

Agriculture on the Amoor also finds itself on an excellent footing. The greater part of the river waters a country of which the latitude is the same as that of New-Russia and Odessa. Here, at Nicolaevsk, we are under the latitude of Samara and Peussa, and although our climate assimilates to that of St. Petersburg, yet the country washed by the river in the middle of its course, witnesses the growth of the native grape-vine, cork-trees, grass three feet and a half in height, and other products of the temperate zone. And such a river! Where can you name another in which a steamship, built in America, (the *America*,) and which has traversed oceans, has been able to ascend to the distance of *nineteen hundred miles?* The fact is, the Amoor alone presents such facility of navigation. Look at the Volga. Steamers can go from Astrakhan to Samara or Nijnii-Novgorod, and that is all. It is only in Spring that they can make their way to Rybinsk, whither small steamers which get even as far as the Tver, can alone ascend at all seasons. The Mississippi itself is only navigable for the enormous steamboats we wonder at there, for a few hundred miles. There are several Americans here, mechanics and others, who have traveled on the Mississippi; we have also captains of river-craft from the Volga. All admit they have never seen elsewhere a river so majestic. There are shoals in the Amoor, but they are only of sand and mud; there are neither rocks, nor those trunks of trees so dangerous in river navigation, and so abundant in the Mississippi, where steamboats are sent especially to cut them out, a precaution entirely unnecessary on the Amoor. As to Volga, I need hardly remind you of the ledges of rock with which it is garnished from Tver to Rybinsk. There also are placed two artificial reservoirs of water, from which the river is fed at the moment vessels are passing. Besides, the Volga flows over banks of shifting sand, which constitute formidable obstacles from Rybinsk to the river Kama. How often, opposite Nijnii-Novgorod, have we been obliged to tranship upon rafts the cargoes of vessels stopped by these moving sands?

On the Amoor there is nothing of the kind. It is true that the entrance to the river is not very easy; it forms at its mouth three bars, but there are always 12 or 14 feet of water upon them. Foreign vessels of 500 tons enter the Amoor readily; and during the war the frigate *Aurora*, which ou may have seen at Cronstadt, wintered above Nicolaevsk. There is Archangel. On the bar of he northern Dwina, there are usually only 12 to 16 eet of water; yet at Archangel are built the majority of the ships-of-the-line of the Baltic fleet, and at the port of Archangel are built on an average 800 vessels per annum. Add to all these advantages the variety of the climate of the basin of the Amoor, ts navigable tributaries, such as the Ingoda, Onone, Chilka, Argoun, Kamara, Zei, Bourei, Soungari, Oronci, Sole, &c., the immensity of the water shed, its proximity to the Corea, and the Patchili, its freedom from ice at all seasons, and you will have reason to believe that the Amoor is destined to play a great part in the future.

To-morrow, Dec. 18, is the anniversary of the birthday of the city, of the "club," and the inauguration of the new ship-yard is to be celebrated. There will be laid, with great ceremony, the keel of the first ship built on the Amoor, with the timber, and from the resources, of the country. It is a war-schooner, to be called *La Première*, a name of happy omen. There will be a dinner and a ball at the club; the city will be illuminated, not after the fashion of St. Petersburg, with gas-lamps along the curb-stones, but with coloured lanterns and transparencies. The hall of the club, lighted y more than 300 torches, will be ornamented with panoplies of rifles, bayonets, cannon, and flags Thus are we to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the foundation of the city.

We are busy just now in adjusting the parts brought from America, and destined to compose a machine shop. Every part is new, perfectly finished from the most recent models. American mechanics and connoisseurs assert that there is not in Europe so complete a shop, not speaking of those of Cronstadt and Nicolaiev, which we easily distance. This machines-hop will serve for every kind of work conceivable, even to steam-engines of a thousand horse-power.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Emancipation Day—A Tax Decision—Bank of Mutual Redemption—Reported Congressional Candidates—Movements of the Gardner Americans—Coalition Proposed—Mr. Kallock—Did Douglas Cry?—An Interesting Correspondence—Maine Matters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

The Abolitionists and colored people of our State will observe the anniversary of British emancipation to-day, as the Fourth of July was celebrated on the 5th. There is to be a large meeting at New-Bedford, to which the colored residents of Boston send 25 delegates. The singular aspect of the slave-trade question, held to be less favorable to freedom than anything that has been known for half a century, has considerably excited our colored citizens, and they take a rather gloomy view of affairs. According to the census of 1855 their number was 9,906, of whom 9,295 were known to be of native birth. They are a well-behaved people, generally industrious, and respected.

Our Supreme Court has made an important decision with regard to taxes. It is, that the poll-tax is not restricted to $1 50, as has hitherto been held. The Court held that the law does not restrict the amount of the poll-tax in all cases to the sum named; but only in the case of taxes for county and town purposes, (exclusive of highway taxes,) the excess then, and then only, to be taxed to property. One-sixth of the whole amount of all other taxes, such as State and school taxes, without reference to amount, is to be assessed to the polls. This is a "killing decree" to the poor, and most inequitable, though that by no means prevents its being excellent law. The poll-tax has always been regarded as a nuisance by the myriads who pay it, it being the only direct tax which they do pay; and they are often eloquent and logical in exposing its iniquity; but property-holders are a singularly obtuse class, and have never been convinced by the oratory and arguments of the poor, always an uninfluential portion of mankind. As the power to vote depends upon the payment of this tax, there is no avoiding it save by the sacrifice of what most Americans consider something too valuable to be given up. It is supposed the Court's decision will materially affect our entire system of taxation, adversely to the many, favorably for the few.

Some of our rich men, who have shirked the property-tax by temporary transference of portions of their capital, are to be made to suffer for their folly, not to give it a harsher name. The law is severe on such doings, when it can place its iron hand upon the offender, which it occasionally is enabled to do, and assessors this year are very alert in hunting out gentlemen who are so ungrateful as to seek to appear poorer than Providence has allowed them to remain.

The Clearing House has refused to admit the Bank of Mutual Redemption as a member, but that institution will go into operation to-day, provided the half million required by the charter shall be paid up. The objection of the Clearing-House is understood to be based on the concealment of important facts by the new institution, such as the names of its constituents, the modes of business, and so forth. The whole affair is a revival of an old feud, with new actors, and the promise of important consequences. The vast profits of the Suffolk Bank—its ten per cent. dividends, and heavy reserved funds—are thought susceptible of division. Add to this love of gold the hatred of a yoke that cuts into some people's necks, and you have the causes of what may turn out a fierce fight. It may be true that the Suffolk system is perfection, but men like perfection as little now as in the days of ARISTIDES.

Mr. AUSTIN, our Collector, is really after the Democratic nomination in No. 3, and thinks he can be elected. I have spoken of this before, but rather as a joke that was in circulation at the Collector's expense than as a serious matter; for though I knew he was no Solomon, I didn't suppose he was a downright ass. But he's serious as Minerva's bird, without any of that wisdom which the bird's oracle had charge of. He has a good place where he is, and one which secures him a certain degree of consideration, and he is ready to exchange it for a seat in our Congressional delegation, where he would feel about as comfortable as Judas among the Disciples. He bases his expectations of success on the divisions that he hopes will take place in the Banks Party, should Mr. C F. ADAMS be nominated; but, admitting that such divisions must happen, the Gardner Americans are much more likely to profit by them than are the Slaveocrats, for such is the proper name to give to men who should put up a man who is known to be in favor of Slavery far beyond what the Democrats require in their candidates. The vote in the District in 1857, was Banks. 5,424, Gardner, 4,569; Beach, 3,131—the Gardner plurality over the Democrats being 1,438. The Gardner men think of putting up Major COBB, who is personally a good fellow, and popular with the military and their friends. and who could rally the whole of Governor GARDNER'S supporters of las. year, and be elected, if the Republicans should be so foolish as to quarrel. But it is not at all probable that the Republicans would quarrel if AUSTIN should be nominated. *That* would be the surest of all things to unite them. The Banks men may forget the wisdom of union if there is no pressure of an external character to force them together; but let there be an ultra Pro-Slaveryite nominated, and they will stand together as one man—and such a candidate would be AUSTIN, who hates them and their principles, and has his hate returned with the fullest possible interest. As the Democrats of the district are among the most sensible and intelligent men in the State, I doubt whether AUSTIN is so sure of their nomination as he pretends to be. They have no love for Slavery, as such, and wish for no establishment of it in Massachusetts; whereas, among his special supporters are men who have expressed a sincere desire to have that institution here set up.

Mr. HOOPER, who distinguished himself in the State Senate, at the last session of the Legislature, is spoken of as the Republican candidate in No. 5; but then Mr. BURLINGAME has not retired, and does not mean to retire, from the representation of the district. He may be forced from it, but he will not leave it voluntarily. Mr. HOOPER is an old Whig, with just enough Republicanism about him to make him politically current, and nothing to spare, while BURLINGAME is an old Free-Soiler. The former is popular with the "subdued" classes in the district, but the latter is popular with "the boys," who make nominations, and who leave the people nothing to do except to register their decrees. Mr. BURLINGAME'S prospects are best for the nomination, but the election is quite another thing.

The action of the Gardnerites is becoming decidedly lively. They have had a second committee meeting, and a third is to be held in a day or two, when it is expected that something will be done towards the calling of a State Convention. As things now are, it seems as if they meant to have a State ticket, and should they put one up, it would command a respectable vote, though not so large a one as Gov. GARDNER received in '57. Mr. LAWRENCE has been named for the place, but I know he has not the slightest desire to be nominated. There is a very liberal feeling manifested by the Banks men toward the Gardner men, and it is for the interest of the latter to join the supporters of the State administration. Some of them already have done so, or did so months ago. The Governor is well known to favor comprehension, which is the only statesmanlike course, and will tend to lessen any danger that might threaten from a coalition between the various branches of the local opposition. Were a fifth part of the Gardner men to join the Banks organization, that fact alone would render useless a coalition between the other four-fifths and the whole Democratic Party; but it is quite likely that some Democrats would go over to Gov. BANKS' support should a coalition be got up between their leaders and some of the Gardnerites. A coalition would be "no go," and as nothing but success would justify one, it is not very probable one will be attempted. The *Courier*, with its usual boldness, argues in favor of a union between the two branches of anti-Banks men of last year, and dwells with emphasis on the fact that thereby a much abler Congressional delegation could be elected. Very true, but there can be a vast improvement made in our delegation without going out of the Republican Party for representatives. In that party are such men as Thomas D. Elliot, C F. Adams, G. R. Russell, C. W. Upham, Geo. S. Boutwell, J. S. C. Knowlton, C. F. Train, R. H. Dana, Jr., Joel Parker, E. R. Hoar, D. W. Alvord, J. A. Rockwell, and twenty others who might be named, who are equal in talent to the best men of the Democrats and Gardnerites. No sane man will question that our delegation ought to be extensively "weeded," (to save time and trouble, the whole crop, which is uncommonly "weedy," might be discarded,) but there is not the slightest occasion to go out of the Republican Party for the right kind of plants, from tulips to cedars. This I say without meaning the least disrespect to Messrs. Hillard, Winthrop, Choate, Butler, Cushing, Beach, Frothingham, Lunt, Lord, Abbott, and the rest of the notabilities of Democracy, Whiggery and Gardnerism, who may get into Congress—if they can. It is by no means improbable that two anti-Banks men may be elected to Congress here, but I doubt if that number could be increased.

Is it the fact that Mr. DOUGLAS, just before the vote was taken on the English Lecompton bill, was so cast down and unmanned, that he cried about the "persecution" to which he had been subjected, and would have voted for that measure if Col. FORNEY had not arrived in Washington just in time to brace him up to the resisting point! The world ought to know if this story is true, and it is commonly told by men who were in Washington at the time; for the Illinoisan can't be much of a man if he has resort to tears. It is said that Col. FORNEY is in close correspondence with Gov. BANKS, and that they have been thus intimate for some time. The Goveruor wants a President-maker, and the Colonel claims the credit of having made Mr. BUCHANAN what he now is. If his claim be well founded, he was a better architect of other people's fortunes than of his own; just as was the case with Warwick, the King-maker, who, after making Edward IV. and Henry VI. monarchs, fell himself, but got an immortal crown, let us hope, in the field of Barnet. He died in the review of Lancaster, but our President-maker has left the service of his Lancasterian chief. Perhaps he'll find Governor BANKS more grateful than was the Pennsylvanian. Aspirants always are grateful—in advance.

Mr. C. F. ADAMS' oration, at the dedication of the Town Hall at Braintree, attracted a large assembly, on the 29th, and was worthy of his fame. The reports of it that have appeared afford no adequate idea of its merits, and I presume it will be printed for the author, or for the town of Braintree.

Mr. KALLOCK has gone back to the pulpit, and accepted an almost unanimous call from his old flock at the Tremont Temple to "do" the pastoral for them. The opinion is pretty general, though not by any means what may be called universal, (yet Universalist,) that the Rev. gentleman was lied about, and that, at the most, he was guilty of only indiscretion. Others, the few, say that he was guilty of being found out,—but they are uncharitable and censorious. It is much in his favor that they who know him most intimately like him best, which is a reversal of the ordinary rule, men being esteemed in proportion to the ignorance that exists in respect to them and their character and deeds. Mr. KALLOCK will commence his ministerial labors in September.

General CUSHING is to deliver the address before the United States Agricultural Society, at Richmond. He was selected because it is supposed he can answer the venerable question, more puzzling than the riddle of Œdipus: "Who invented the plow?" If he can't answer it, it must be put down as unanswerable.

The valuation of taxable property in Portland, Me., in 1858, gives of real estate, $12,901,690; of personal estate, $9,338,600. This shows a decrease, in one year, of $133,439. In the value of real estate there has been an increase of $283,761, but in personal property there is a decrease of $417,700, falling principally on shipping, and easily accounted for by the business condition of the world during the last ten months. The taxes are $193,895 16, an increase of $13,773 07. The rate of taxation is $8 60 per $1,000. The number of polls is 3,269; last year it was 3,240. There is a slight increase in the poll-tax.

The Maine papers are full of calls for conventions and other political meetings, some of which do not happen until late in August, as the election does not take place until nearly the middle of September, the 13th. In some counties the local nominations are already made. There is considerable feeling in one or two of the Congressional Districts, among the Republicans, about nominations, but as they can't afford to quarrel in face of the Democrats, not much fun is to be expected from bickerings that are not very agreeable to contemplate. In one District, a Congressman is charged with having sponged an editor who wrote his speeches, and then refused to pay for them. He's a shabby fellow, if the charge be true, but politicians are always shabby in their relations with the Press. They make "poor relations" of editors, and it serves the latter right for having anything to do with such vermin. But what would become of Congressional eloquence if members were not allowed to buy their speeches, and so make them their own, on the same principle that the lady's rosy cheeks were hers, because she bought the *rouge* that made them, and paid for it, too, which, it seems, is more than is done by all Congressmen?

The weather has been cold and wet with us for a fortnight, with occasional pleasant half-days and hours. But it is good weather, for all the wet and the wind; for though farmers may not like it, good crops do not make food cheaper, and it matters little, it should seem, whether the earth yield her increase or not.

Deaths have increased considerably here during the last three weeks, getting up to 74 last week. This is not a large number, however, when compared with the corresponding weeks of previous years; but it seems large when compared with the few deaths of most weeks of this Summer. I see that you comment on the fact that but one person died of the small-pox in Boston in a year. That disease, which used to kill its thousands here in a generation, when our town was hardly more than a village, is now almost as unknown to us as the sweating sickness to England, or the black-death to Florence. Yet nearly one-half of our population is supposed to be of Irish origin, a race held to be peculiarly susceptible to the attacks of small-pox.

Gov. GARDNER has dissolved his co-partnership with Mr. WOLCOTT. He would have done better had he never entered upon the business of Shylock and his brethren. Mr. WOLCOTT has taken Mr. EUSTIS, formerly cashier of the firm, as a partner.

THYME.

Fare on the Southern Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me, through your worthy columns, to say a few words about the steamers which run from this port to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, in regard to the fare which the Company charges on this line. I am a Southern merchant, and visit New-York three to four times a season; and hundreds more would take the steamers from Richmond to New-York providing the Company would reduce the fare, as the charges are the same as by railroad; and as to paying $10 from Richmond to New-York by steamer, myself and hundreds more rather go by railroad, as the charges are the same as by steamer. If the Company would reduce the fare you would see, on arrival of the *Jamestown* or *Roanoke*, the passenger lists as full again as they are now.

A SOUTHERN MERCHANT.

LETTERS FROM SUMMER RESORTS.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

A Night on the Summit of Mount Washington—The "Tip-Top House"—Cold Weather in July.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

We had a pleasant evening at CRANFORD'S, and were up bright and early on Friday for our mountain-ride. The "fixing" occupied much time, but we were on the ponies by 8 o'clock, or thereabouts. Such a grotesque and jolly party cannot be described. We men were well wrapped in woollen jackets and heavy plaids, while the ladies had broad straw hats, and any quantity of shawling. We were twenty-one in all (nine ladies,) exclusive of the guides. The morning was forbidding, as mountain mornings are apt to be. Some said we should be sadly soaked; some said not: the guides wisely abstained from giving an opinion. The path was in its worst condition. The two or three miles ride through the trees gave us a fine chance to study the dripping mosses and the terrors of corduroy. The ladies kept their saddles well. On the whole I think the road quite as bad as any I have met in the Alps, or among the Scotch hills. The severe climbing of Ben Nevis was, certainly, no worse—indeed it could not be. We jogged on in slow and comic procession until near the summit before the dense, dark fog began to give way, and it was not until we reached the "Tip-Top House" that we caught a gleam of sunshine, and then the clouds lifted but slightly, revealing only "Jefferson" and "Adams," and those but for a moment.

The party from the other side of the mountain (the Glen House) had, of course, reached the summit before us, (the distance being considerably less.) We met several friends, and the occasion was one of peculiar interest. They gave us a good dinner at the "Tip Top," and we were quite ready to do it abundant justice. We were determined to spend the night on the mountain, but could get but six or eight of our friends to remain. It is surprising how small a proportion of those who ascend tarry over night. Of over 4,000 visitors last season, only about 500 were wise enough to do so. I cannot conceive how any one can be content to clamber up to such a height and descend at once, especially as there is not one chance in ten of seeing anything but an impenetrable fog in so short a visit. My advice to all is, not to fail, under any circumstances, to stop at the "Tip Top" over night. The house and its accommodations have been so often misrepresented that I take occasion to say that it is well built of stone, tightly roofed with plank and canvas, and has comfortable beds for fifty persons. Good fires, good meals and good attention, both for ladies and gentlemen, may be secured beyond a peradventure.

I shall long remember our cozy evening at the "Tip Top." A New-York "Dominie," who was in our party, was in his best trim, and our other clerical and medical friends cracked untold jokes and grew vastly merry. We had enjoyed a gorgeous sunset view, of which I dare attempt no picture. A vision so celestial is seldom granted this lower world. Every mountain peak seemed dipped in gold, and the clouds wore ten thousand brilliant hues. The great ocean of sky moved to and fro in myriad graceful forms, which ever and anon hovered near as if to invite us to "mansions not made with hands." The scene was one never to be forgotten.

We were quite early to bed, that we might be ready for the sunrise. I never slept more soundly, nor once remembered our distance from other earthly habitation. It rained during the night, and there was likewise hail and snow, and HALL rubbed his brawny hands in ecstacy when he summoned us from our couches at break of day. He had promised a fair sunset, and hoped for a good "getting up," but for snow he had made no reckoning, and his delight knew no bounds. Scarce once a year is he permitted to give his lodgers such a treat. The Doctor was first out, the Dominie skipped for joy, and indeed we were all wild with enthusiasm. We repaired at once to the top of the "Tip Top," a favorite promenade. The air was biting cold—the mercury indicating the freezing point—the little pools about the house were tightly congealed, and as we jumped to and fro and had a round of snow-balling to keep the blood in circulation, it was difficult to think it so near the first of August. Mount Washington alone had been favored—even "Lafayette" and "Jefferson" were without a flake of snow. We were disappointed in our sunrise. Old Sol appeared under a cloud, but the other sights had been so superb that we were not disposed to murmur, and after a breakfast made immediate preparation for descending to the "Glen House." I must not omit reference, however, to a series of photographic views of Mount Washington and surrounding scenery, which were kindly shown us by a gentleman who had been at the "Tip-Top" full two weeks, and purposed remaining a month longer in the prosecution of his art. The views, taken at all hours of the day and night, will probably be superior to any hitherto secured.

The ponies, for those who preferred riding, came up from the Glen at 9 o'clock, and we were soon on the descent. The Scotch mist amounted to a smart rain, and the water ran off us in streams. Two ladies, who had been at the "Tip-Top" over night, proved admirable riders, for the road, though on the whole better than that from "Cranford's," is in many places frightfully precipitous. But neither ponies nor ladies made a single mis-step. Those of the gentlemen who walked, found their boots sorely mangled, and were glad enough to reach the "Glen House," as we all did at a little after 11 o'clock. Here, after a thorough washing and change of attire, we partook of a good dinner, and at two o'clock took the coach for Gorham, eight miles.

A few words concerning the way of approach. Some prefer entering upon Mount Washington at once, *viâ* Gorham and the Glen House, but after no little deliberation I commend coming in at the other door—that is, by Littleton and the Franconia Notch. One may thus get a good idea of all the wonders and beauties of that prolific region, and yet have the Washington glories for the grand *finale*, after which he will find Gorham a very easy way of escape to the lower country.

Leaving New-York in the afternoon by the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad, or the elegant boats of the Norwich and Worcester line, you may, by continuous travel, reach Littleton at 5, and the "Profile House" (Franconia Notch) at 8 P. M. on the following day. No one should think of "doing" the Mountains in less than a week, and ten days will afford no superfluity of time. Fifty dollars will cover the ordinary traveling expenses of a single gentleman, to and from New-York. For ladies the cost is proportionately larger. As the coaches and hotels are without opposition, nothing can be saved, except by those who are willing to walk, and we found not a few young men students and others, emulating the wholesome example of the Swiss youth, in this particular. With staff in hand, and clothes compact in knapsack, they laughed at the coaches and grew fat by their hearty exercise. The roads are well suited to pedestrians; but either for walking or riding, great care should be taken to have good and substantial clothing. Many ladies undertake the tour with literally "nothing (appropriate) to wear," and suffer great inconvenience thereby. The apparel should in all cases be such as will shed rain, for one is as certain to get wet in the Mountains, as to be warm in Tophet.

India-Rubber boots, hats and cloaks, of the light variety, are alike serviceable for ladies and gentlemen, and a pocket compass and drinking cup never come amiss. In fact, one needs just such an outfit as that which is required in visiting the Alps.

My only wonder is that thousands rather than hundreds do not pay their annual devotions to Franconia and Mount Washington. Let those who seek fashion and idle recreation swarm to Saratoga, Sharon and Newport; but for health, romance, and genuine refreshing—for life-giving air and inspiring exercise, let all tread these mountain-paths, rugged and fresh. I intimated that the traveling expenses of ladies were higher than those of our own sex, but no price can be considered too great for the rich, rosy cheeks and healthful smiles here obtained. I wish you might have seen our young lady friends on their mountain-way. Such romping, laughing, merry, ruddy creatures don't flourish on avenue soil.

The hotels throughout the mountains are remarkably well kept. The charges are high, but the impositions are few. Indeed, I remember traveling in no region less fruitful in petty extortions. We met but one or two. Those persons going over Mount Washington to the Glen House are obliged to have their luggage sent around by the coach (35 miles.) For this there is a charge of two dollars per trunk, which we thought unnecessarily "steep."

As on all mountain excursions it is well to carry the least baggage possible, and to be ready for any experience. Heavy mists and dubious clouds should not deter one from steady progress. Often the most forbidding mornings bring the brightest days, and the weather at the base is no index of that at the summit of Mount Washington.

MACK.

LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACK.

Away to the Woods—The Route from Westport—Disheartening Start—My Companions—Anticipating Dinner—F.'s Eagerness to be After the Trout—A Wall-street Broker Fly-fishing in his Room—Crossing the Mountain—Scott's.

LOWER SARANAC LAKE, Friday, July 9, 1858.

MY DEAR R.: It is now some *ten* years since I dedicated to you a series of letters written from the Adirondack region. The same cause which then sent me to the wilderness—*viz.*, an unsteady and an unusable brain—has again brought me hither. The savage is man's normal state, and when broken down by over-work and *over-civilization*, he must return to it to refresh, or rather, I should say, to *reorganize* his constitution. The atmosphere of the woods—the wild diet he is compelled to adopt—the sweet spring-water he drinks—the long stretch through the forest by day, and the couch of fresh and fragrant balsam boughs by night, attack all his former habits and tendencies at once, and from every side, so that nature is compelled to yield, and move off in the new channel into which it is forced.

So soon as I saw the little ones, with their various pyrotechnics, safe through the "Fourth," I took down my rifle that had lain untouched for years, and, with my fishing-rod and book of flies, set my face towards this northern wilderness. Ten minutes' stop at Saratoga was quite sufficient, and away we rattled towards Lake Champlain.

It was a scorching day, but the air, stirred into life by the rapid motion of the boat over the surface or this beautiful sheet of water, was like the

——"Breezes
That blow around the isles of the blessed."

The highest sphere of the clairvoyant is not farther removed from the dull routine of this dull earth than were the air and green shores of that fair lake from the confinement and suffocating dust of the train we had just left.

Hitherto I had always gone direct to Lake George, and then struck for Long Lake, nearly a hundred miles distant, in the very heart of this great northern wilderness. This time, however, I determined to commence at the Saranac Lakes, and visit a group with which I was only partially acquainted. Not knowing what a terrible flood had deluged the mountain range I must cross to get on the waters that flow into the St. Lawrence, I stopped at Westport, instead of going on as I should have done to Port Kent and Keesville. By the latter route I should have had a plank road within fifteen miles of Martin's, on the lower Saranac. Arriving at Westport in the afternoon, it was discovered that part of our baggage had by some mistake been left behind. This reminds me, by the way, that I should say *we*, not I, for there were three of us. Two gentlemen from New-York accompany me in this trip; one, a young married man, full of hope, excitement, ardor and courage, and having, withal, a sufficient confidence in himself to believe that his simple impressions are far better than any other man's experience; the other, what spinsters call "An old bachelor." He is an Englishman, with some of the characteristics of John Bull (notwithstanding his long residence in this country) as fresh and fully developed as if just over from "that fast-anchored isle." His peculiarities, however, are precisely what one would desire in a companion in the woods—making his remarks piquant and telling. But more than this, he is a high-toned man—generous, unselfish to the last degree—thinking more of others than of himself—one of those few *true* men you meet in this world who will do more than they say; who believes in acts and not in words, so far as himself is concerned, and yet so generous that he will let other people's words atone for their mean and selfish conduct. Being such an old *tramper* of the woods, I scrutinize very closely any new companions I take with me. One grumbler will destroy the pleasure of a whole party. My associates, I am satisfied, will prove "game" to the last.

At Westport we found a gentleman and two ladies, (traveling companions of yours, by the way, once in Europe,) who wished to go as far as the outskirts of this wild region to get a peep of its beauties. So, early in the morning, six in all, exclusive of the driver, we packed ourselves into one wagon and started for the woods. As for myself, having the day before barely escaped a sunstroke, I was so prostrated that I could scarcely ride. Nothing but my extreme unwillingness to disappoint my companions induced me to go on. When sick and listless it requires some resolution, I can assure you, to leave civilization and its comforts and start for the wilderness where neither friends nor medical assistance can reach you. The uncertainty that surrounds you—the gloomy prospect of a severe, perhaps fatal, illness in the woods—the certainly not inspiring picture of yourself helpless or a corpse, rowed over these lakes and carried on a litter along the rough wood-paths till a traveled highway can be reached, and then fifty miles distant from a settlement, are not calculated to fill one with cheerful thoughts or pleasant anticipations.

Arriving at Elizabethtown I lay down, while my companions took a lunch, not because they were hungry, nor because it was time for one, but in anticipation, because they had learned that was the only chance they would have to eat before night. This was forethought with a vengeance, and, sick as I was, I could not but smile at the sincere and earnest manner in which my companions congratulated themselves on their sagacity in having discovered this novel way of providing for the future.

Previously I had attempted to obtain some medicine in the place, which I thought would relieve me, but could not find it. In the morning, Judge H——, hearing that I was in the village, and of my illness, kindly called on me, and ascertaining what medicine I needed, informed me that he had it, and sending to his house divided his supply with me. Fortified with this I again set out. The Judge proved a perfect god-send, and I soon began to mend rapidly. I have often thought that was a lucky sickness, for it gave me the pleasure of making his very agreeable acquaintance.

The country now began to grow wilder as we pushed our way towards lofty White Face, as this bold, huge mountain is called, from the naked, white rock that covers a part of its surface, and which can be seen flashing in the sunilght as far as the peak itself.

For miles and miles our course lay up a brawling brook, clear as amber and filled with such tempting trout-pools that F— could at last contain himself no longer, and while the team was toiling up a long ascent, whipped out his rod and soon the speckled beauties were leaping from the water. This fly-fishing for trout often assumes the form of a most virulent disease with young sportsmen. F.'s haste to commence operations reminded me of a Wall-street broker whom I once initiated in the mysteries of this "gentle art." I have seen some extraordinary cases of passion for trout-fishing, but he certainly excelled them all. He wanted to fish every day in the week from morning till night, and he did it with an eagerness and excitement that was quite refreshing. Large and powerful, his stride from pool to pool was like the charge-step of a British grenadier. When Autumn came and he returned to the city, the disease, instead of disappearing, became chronic, which all the excitement of Wall-street could not cure. It wore upon him so that at length one day, after the Boards had adjourned and the Bears had done growling and the Bulls ceased pushing, he retired to his hotel, and taking his fishing-rod out of its case, deliberately put it together and adjusting the reed and line, stepped to one end of his apartment and commenced casting. For nearly a half an hour he went through "the motions" with the utmost gravity. He afterwards confessed that the operation afforded him immeasurable relief.

The last settlement before commencing the ascent of the chief range, is Keene. Here begins the high plateau that goes up to the foot of the mountain proper. From its top the view back is exceedingly fine and imposing. The broken, disjointed mountains close in on all sides round the little valley, that looks like a mere dell in presence of these gigantic forms.

At length the last house was left behind, and a few miles further on we entered the forest that clothes the mountain to its very base. A year or two ago a water-spout had burst on the summit, and though quite able to clear a path for itself through all obstacles, maliciously took the road for a channel, and came roaring and thundering down the steep declivity, carrying devastation and ruin in its way, and filling the inhabitants of the distant valleys with consternation. Over their grain-fields, around their dwellings, it surged and boiled with a violence and power they had never before witnessed. The torrent rose for a time at the rate of three feet a minute. The road in some places, was so gullied out that the teamsters were compelled to cut a track around in the woods, while the entire distance to the summit is like the dry channel of a torrent. Deep holes, ridges of rock, huge boulders nearly three feet high, furnish the bed of this extraordinary highway. At first, only the gentlemen walked, but finally the ladies also were compelled to alight. At the rate of a mile an hour we crept on our weary way towards the ever-receding summit. Before reaching it our wagon, though new and firmly made, gave way under the violent twistings it received from the huge boulders over which it was carried, and we were compelled to lash it together with halter and straps. At length the ascent was gained, and through the deep twilight forest, under a beetling precipice, pierced by a dark cavern, before the entrance of which curled a vapoeery cloud down and on towards a golden gleam in the far west: on, on we hurried, until at last the dark and silent woods brought on the night. Another half hour and we reached a clearing with its solitary house, where we were to pass the night. Not a light was visible, for the inmates were abed. Our cheers and shouts, however, awaked them, and they arose, and without a murmur kindled a fire, and by 10 o'clock spread a nice warm supper before us.

I must reserve a description of the beauties of this extraordinary spot, and the new route to it which has been discovered, for another letter.

Yours truly,

H.

Skill and Kindness in treating Horses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed a letter in the TIMES of the 30th ult., headed "Cruelty to Horses," and signed "Justice," and would like to say a few words in reply, as I think "Justice" is under a wrong impression respecting the cause of the cruelty he speaks of. That cruelties are practiced, I think all will allow, but is it from want of feeling, (as "Justice" would have us believe,) or of *thought* and the *proper understanding* of the horse?

I hold that it is the latter; and when we see horses beaten in the street, most cruelly, in nine cases out of ten, the inflictor of the blows knows nothing about a horse. The fault, therefore, must not be imputed so much to him as to his employer.

Now, would it not be easy, and at the same time humane, for those who employ so many cartmen, draymen, &c., to pick out such as are best qualified to take care of horses, and not employ men, the extent of whose information is to pull the right rein to turn to the right, and the left rein to turn to the left? If they do not already know, they should be taught, that kindness goes much further than blows; and their sympathies might also be enlisted, by teaching them that all the diseases of a horse correspond exactly to those of a man: thus when a horse has the heaves, (so I am told by the horse doctors,) they really have the consumption. And moreover, that all the sensitive spots, or places on a man, have corresponding sensitive places on the horse. Thus the sides of a man are particularly ticklish, and in like manner are those of a horse, as can be seen by rubbing those places briskly with the hands. I think, therefore, that if these things were taught to drivers, a great deal of the cruelty which is now being practiced would be done away with. It is my impression that "Justice" does the Irish much *injustice*, in considering cruelty a *trait* in their character. I can assure that gentleman, that I am as much disgusted with the cruel treatment which the horse is now receiving as himself, and believe myself as enthusiastic an advocate for reform; but however much his letter might have benefited the cause, or whatever might have been his intention, I do not believe in making these blind assertions, but would rather advise the gentleman to *think* before he writes. Yours, &c.,

P. S.

Nicaragua Transit—Bogus News-Headings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You must really "raise your indignant voice," and bring the *Herald* to account for selling us so badly this morning. I read the paper for the news from Nicaragua, and found only a lot of "Headings," to a long, rambling rigmarole, said to come from Granada, and also a list of "specials" of the so-called Vanderbilt party of Transit-seekers. But the stuff in the letter from Granada, so-called, did not justify the "important" headings, and I thought with bitterness of the many times I had been sold in the same way at country fairs, when I was a boy, where they parade all the company of actors on a platform before the booth, and these same exhibit many characteristic traits of character "in their line." Of course one naturally thinks, "if so much is given outside for nothing, how rich will be the treat inside!" But one is hardly in and seated ten minutes before the play is over, and he is turned out—all the play consisting of a dialogue between two men in a wood, and a song by a little

The Claims for Arrears for 1857—Communication from the Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.

To the Common Council:

In addition to the hundreds of suits prosecuted in behalf of the employes of Charles Devlin, Street-Commissioner, in the year 1857, large amounts of claims for work done, as was alleged, under the direction of Charles Devlin and the officers belonging to the various bureaus in the Street Department, were presented to the Finance Committee, and by that Committee were added to the arrearages of 1857. In the report of the Committee the appropriation for these arrearages was made in the name of the individual or firm doing the work. The total sum put in the arrearages for the six cases which have been examined, and are included in this report, is $37,907 05. These appropriations form a part of the sum $593,-906 19 included in the tax bill to pay the arrearages of the year 1857.

By the 38th section of the Charter it is declared that "No expenditure for work or supplies involving an amount for which no contract is required, shall be made, except the necessity therefor be certified to by the head of the appropriate department, and the expenditure be authorized by the Common Council."

Although the Department of Repairs and Supplies had been abolished in the month of May, mainly in consequence of the abuses of its expenditures by favorite jobbers without contracts, and although the section before quoted was intended to correct these abuses by a positive enactment of the Legislature, even Mr. Devlin, who was appointed by Mayor Wood on the 16th of June following, by his own direction or by the Heads of Bureaus in his Department, entered upon the same system of jobbing, and not only expended large sums which were collected by hundreds of suits in 1857, but also accumulated claims of nearly $38,000, most of which have recently been settled by the Comptroller and the history of them given in the following statement:

Plumbing done by Robert C. Brown on thirty five houses belonging to the Fire Department.—Mr. Brown presented bills amounting to the total sum of $1,-658 43. These bills were submitted to William Wilson, who certified that the prices were not greater than customary charges to individuals for similar work.

Painting for the Fire Department by Marenner & Spencer.—Marenner & Spencer presented bills amounting to $1,535 45. These bills, 54 in number, were examined by Thomas Snell, who made a deduction on the same.

Repairs—Berrian, Simpson & West. present bills for carpenters' work and repairs on buildings of the Fire Department in 109 cases, 13 of which had been assigned. The bills presented by the firm, and for which they were paid, embrace 96 bills, amounting to the sum of $12,170 44. The 13 bills for work, on 13 separate houses, amount to $2,567 20. All these bills were placed in the hands of Isaac Lewis, an experienced builder, to examine. After a careful examination of the entire list, Mr. Lewis reported in favor of a deduction on the whole equal to 17½ per cent, and the deduction on the 96 bills, presented in the name of the firm, is $2,121 05; and on the 13 bills assigned, $459 26—making a total of $2,580 31. There is no certificate from Mr. Devlin, as the Charter requires, that the work was necessary in either of the 109 cases referred to in the list, and in many cases Mr. Lewis, who has for the last three years examined the carpenter work for most of the buildings constructed for the Fire Department, and the repairs of them, assures the Comptroller that the work done was not necessary, and in some cases the expenditure was extravagant, and shows a wanton waste of the public money. Settlements have been made with Berrian, Simpson & West, and three assignees, at a reduction of 17½ per cent., and receipts in full of the whole account have been given on them.

In addition to the expenditure in 109 cases on buildings of the Fire Department by Berrien, Simpson & West, in the year 1857, James L. Miller & Co. present a bill for carpenters work in the same year, mainly for buildings of the Fire Department, amounting to $6,676 62. In some cases jobs were done by the two firms on the same building. The charges of James L. Miller & Co., in the opinion of Mr. Lewis, are not as extravagant by 7½ per cent. as those of Berrien, Simpson & West. In this case he recommences a reduction of 10 per cent. on the average only. James L. Miller presents a bill in his own name for work, a portion of which was done in 1858, amounting to $707 73. This work has also been examined by Mr. Lewis, who recommended a reduction from the claim of 10 per cent. It will be seen that the expenditures in and about the Chief Engineer's office, the yard annexed thereto, &c., by his direction was $1,863 70, and for this and the large expenditures made on the various houses of the Department, embracing almost every house and shed in that department, no evidence has been furnished that the Chief Engineer had the certificate of the head of his Department (Mr. Devlin) that the work was necessary in a single case. The account of Mr. Miller has not been finally settled.

Mason Work.—John McCoole appears to have had a general commission for the mason work on the houses of the Fire Department. The bills for mason work on fifty-six houses were examined by Peter J. Bogart, Esq., a master mason and an experienced builder of an established character, who made a thorough examination of the work. The claims of McCoole amounted, in the aggregate, to $7,057 86. Mr. Bogart estimated the fair cost of the work done by him, allowing a liberal profit, at £3,139 12, being a deduction from the original bill of $3,918 74. A detailed statement is annexed, marked No. 5, which shows the amount charged by McCoole in each of the fifty-six cases, and the fair price of the work, estimated by Mr. Bogart. It will be seen, by reference to this statement, that McCoole charged, in some cases, three hundred per cent., in others four, and in others as high as five hundred per cent. more than is allowed by Mr. Bogart, and that he makes an affidavit to these several bills, of which the following is a copy, viz.:

City and County of New-York, ss.: John McCoole being sworn, says the above bill is just and correct and is for materials furnished and work done as therein mentioned, and that the charges are not greater than would be charged to any of his individual customers.

This account has been settled by the payment of the amount certified to by Mr. Bogart as being a liberal compensation for the work done, viz.: $3,139 12, and the receipt of John McCoole has been given by him in full for the whole account.

Caulking of Buildings for the Fire Department.—Bills of sundry persons have been presented for caulking thirty-five buildings of the Fire Department. A portion of these bills were examined by a person recommended to the Comptroller, who examined them in connection with the persons interested in the bills. This person reported favorably on the bills of W. P. McCormick. The Comptroller, however, who had reason to call in question the reasonableness of the expenditures for repairs on the public buildings for the past few years, was not satisfied that the examiner who went with Mr. McCormick had obtained all the facts which were necessary to a proper adjustment of the account between the caulker and the Corporation. He therefore selected another person to reëxamine the work done by McCormick, as well as the bills of sundry other persons, and to collect information from the foremen and members of the Fire Department, in relation to the work done at their respective houses, so far as time and circumstances would permit him to do so. The person thus selected was Wm. Bennet, who had the advantage of having examined the caulking of numerous houses in the preceding year, and therefore knew something in relation to the previous condition of the buildings in regard to which he was required to make an opinion. The examinations made by Mr. Bennet induce him to recommend a deduction of $1,094 65 on claims of W. P. McCormick for caulking, which, in the aggregate, amount to $1,693. The reductions on the other bills are not as great in proportion to the amount. The bills for caulking have not been yet adjusted and paid.

The following is a summary of the reductions made on the various bills reported:

Marrener & Spencer, painting	$454 51
Berrien, Simpson & West, carpenter work	2,580 31
J.M. Miller & J.L. Miller & Co., repairs, &c.	738 43
Jno. McCoole, mason work	2,918 74
W. P. McCormick, caulking	1,094 05
Total	$8,786 04

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

A Kidnapping Case.

The *Pittsburg Free Press* says;

"It is said that desperate efforts will be made to save SHAW (the alleged kidnapper of GEORGE W. FERRIS) from the penitentiary. The case will turn upon the point as to whether FERRIS was a slave or free-born. A late number of the Richmond *South* contains an article from which it appears that one MILES OWEN is using every means in his power to prove that FERRIS was a slave. We give the article entire:

BENJ, DAVIS & BROS., of this city, received a few days since, a letter from a person named MILES OWEN, which contains the following statement:

In 1835, one GORMAN GOODLOE sold to H. T. T. MILLER, in Natchez, then Postmaster there, a yellow woman and her child. When MILLER died, the slaves became the property of OWEN by purchase. In 1839, OWEN sold the woman, whose name was ATWELL, and in 1847 he sold the boy to G. D. RAGLAND, of Alabama, by whom he was taught the trade of brick-mason. In 1852 the boy ran off from RAGLAND and went to Pittsburg, where he assumed the name of George Washington, passed himself off as a white man and married a white woman, by whom he had a child. A man named SHAW, also a mason, who had worked in Alabama, saw the boy in Pittsburg, but could not place him until he read RAGLAND'S advertisement in Mrs. STOWE'S *Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin*, when he at once recognized him as RAGLAND'S property. SHAW immediately communicated with RAGLAND, and received instructions to watch the boy's movements, which he did for five years.

Last Winter he missed him, but on inquiry found he was in St. Louis, Mo. He immediately proceeded to Alabama, had an interview with RAGLAND, who sent a man with him to St. Louis. When they got there they found that the boy had gone to Brunswick, in the same State, where they followed and succeeded in arresting him. They then took him to Alabama to his master. SHAW then returned to Pittsburg, but, immediately on arriving there, the boy's wife had him arrested 'for attempting to decoy off and carry into bondage her husband.' He was thrown into jail in default of finding bail to the amount of $3,000, and has been there since last March. The penalty for the crime with which he is charged is a fine of $2,000 and confinement in the Penitentiary for not less than five or more than twelve years, and he will suffer this unless he can clearly show that the boy was a slave.

The object of OWEN writing to the Messrs. DAVIS, is to find some trace of GOODLOE, and ascertain from him from whom he purchased the woman ATWELL and her child, and procure some witnesses from among the family who owned them, who will go to Pittsburg in October, to testify in behalf of SHAW. The boy was too small in 1834 to remember anything of his master, and it is not known whether the woman ATWELL is alive. OWEN says he attended the trial of SHAW in Pittsburg in June, but it has adjourned. All the expenses of the witnesses will be paid."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—AUG. 4

Before Judge Betts.

William Campen vs. *The Schooner Edward Kilder, her tackle, &c., and master.*—On filing consent to stipulate, and terms being complied with; and on motion of Mr. John Sherwood, proctor for claimant, It is ordered that the above-named vessel be discharged from the custody of the Marshal.

U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—AUG. 4

The eleven men (blacks) lately arrested as mutineers on board the American ship *Cordelia*, and who were committed on examination by Commissioner BRIDGHAM, were brought to this office at 2 P. M., and there discharged on their own recognizances, to appear and answer the charge preferred against them, before the Grand Jury. The revolt alleged was proven to be merely a technical breach of the law.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Aug. 4.

Before U. S. Commissioner Stilwell.

The U. S. vs. *Andrew Lowe.*—This was a case of alleged cruelty at sea. The defendant is captain of the ship *Old Colony*. During the voyage from San Francisco to this port, Wm. Reed, a sailor on board, made a complaint to the captain in relation to some matter in which the captain thought he was not justified in complaining. Reed became angry and used strong language, whereupon the captain had him flogged. On the examination, the complainant's witnesses said the captain had treated them well during the voyage, and as the malice required by the law was not apparent, the complaint was dismissed.

Before R. F. Stillwell, Esq.

Capt. Andrew Lowe, of the ship *Old Colony*, was put on examination for alleged cruel punishment to a seaman on board, while on the voyage from Callao. The punishment alleged proving to be merely some strokes with a cowhide for disrespectful conduct towards the Captain, the defendant was discharged.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 4.

Before Judge Sutherland.

The People ex rel *The President, Directors and Company of the Tremont Bank* agt. *Richard B. Connolly, Clerk of the City and County of New-York.*

Smith and Washburne for relators; J. S. Lawrence for Clerk.

Messrs. Smith and Washburne, attorneys of this Court, recently commenced six different actions in this Court against Samuel C. Demarest, in one of which actions the relators were plaintiffs, and in one of which Demarest was the sole defendant; in one, Claudius B. Conant was made a party defendant with him, and in the four others Chas. H. Stone and Wm. A. Dodge were made party defendants with Demarest and Conant. In each of these actions an attachment was issued against the property of Demarest. One of the alleged grounds upon which the attachments were issued was, that Demarest, with intent to defraud his creditors, had, in connection with Claudius B. Conant, assigned and conveyed a valuable store and lot in this City to Charles Starr, Jr., without consideration, and with the understanding and agreement that Starr should subsequently convey the same to the wife of Demarest, to be held by her for his benefit; and that in pursuance thereof, Starr had conveyed the store and lot to the wife of Demarest, and the same stood on record in her name, and was held by her for the benefit of Demarest, and in fraud of his creditors. The attorneys for the plaintiff subsequently filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York a notice of the pendency of the actions, in pursuance of section 132 of the Code, as amended in 1857 and 1858, containing the title and naming the parties to the object and the cause of the action; the grounds upon which the attachment issued: a description of the property claimed to have been conveyed as aforesaid and to be affected by the attachments and a notice that the same was filed for the preservation of a lien created upon said property by said warrant of attachment as against any and all holders of the same from or under Samuel C. Demarest, his wife, Charles Starr, Jr., or Claudius B. Conant. On filing the notices, Smith & Washburne requested Mr. Connolly, the clerk, to index in his books kept for that purpose, the names, not only of the several parties in each of said actions, but also of said Conant, Maria Demarest and Charles Starr, Jr., offering at the same time to make the clerk a suitable compensation beyond his ordinary fee for such extra labor. The clerk declining to make the index or record of the names of any or either of said persons except as they appeared and in the actions in which they appeared as defendants, Smith and Washburne, on a verified petition stating the above facts obtained an order to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue commanding the said clerk to index in a suitable manner for the protection of the plaintiffs and purchasers, &c., the names of Claudius B. Conant, Maria Demarest and Charles Starr, Jr., and now on the return of the order to show cause, ask for the *mandamus*. It is very clear that in this application the attorneys for the attaching creditors in said actions have proceeded on the idea, that although Demarest had actually conveyed the property to Starr, and Starr to the wife of Demarest, before the attachments were issued; yet that the attaching creditors had a right, on commencing said actions, and obtaining their attachments, to assume that their allegations of fraud are true, and that such conveyances to Starr and to the wife were void, *even as against him and her not made parties to either of the actions*; and as against Conant in the action to which *he is not a party*. The object of this application is to bind parties whose conveyances were *prior to the issuing of the attachment*, and to prevent them from conveying without making them parties to the action, and without any injunction order. Such an idea cannot be correct, or such a purpose lawful; and if effected would be contrary to the plainest principles of justice. Nor do I think there is any law countenancing any such idea or purpose. By sec. 132 of the Code, the notice which the plaintiff may file with the Clerk of the county in which the property is situated, is to contain *the names of the parties*, the object of the action, &c. It provides that "from the time of filing only shall the pendency of the action be constructive notice to a purchaser or incumbrancer of the property affected thereby." This means that the pendency of the action against a grantor *from whom title is to be taken*, not from whom *it has been taken before the commencement of the action*, shall be notice to a grantee, &c., subsequent to the filing of the notice. The amendment of 1858 (chap. 306, sec. 4) is that every person whose conveyance or encumbrance is *subsequently* executed, or subsequently recorded, "shall be deemed a subsequent purchaser or encumbrancer, and shall be bound by all proceedings taken after the filing of such notice to the same extent *as if he were made a party to the action*. Without a full examination of the purpose and effect of this amendment, I think i safe to say that it does not apply to grantees or incumbrancers prior to the commencement of the action or the filing of the notice, *not parties to the action*. Section 229 of the Code authorizes an attachment where the defendant has "assigned, disposed of or secreted" his property with intent to defraud his creditors. Admitting this to refer to real as well as to personal property, the Code does not say or mean that the attachment shall be a lien on the specific property which has been so fraudulently disposed of, &c. The frudulent disposition, &c., of *any* property is the *ground* upon which the attachment issues. The attachment becomes a *lien* on the property on which it is levied. The fraud gives a right to a lien, but does not create one. The motion for a *mandamus* must be denied with $10 costs.

Before Judge Clerke.

Tobias Schadle vs. *Edward Chase.*—This case came up on a motion to discharge a lawyer from arrest for not passing over the sum of $274 50 to the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, that sum having been, as alleged, received in a fiduciary capacity. On the part of the defendant two affidavits were submitted, one from himself and one from Mr. Sandford, an attorney, in which the receipt of the money was admitted, but the indebtedness to the Company was avowed to be only conditional, as Sandford was employed by the plaintiff to obtain an order to draw funds out of that Court and to pay the Company from the proceeds. Sandford swears he made a motion and obtained the order, but did not pay the Company in consequence of the arrest of Chase. The Judge, after hearing counsel *pro* and *con.*, said he would take the papers and give an early decision.

ANNUAL MEETING OF JUDGES.

Yesterday the Judges of the Supreme Court throughout the State, and of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of this City, held their annual meeting at Albany, to systematize and revise their rules for the next year.

SUPERIOR COURT—Aug. 4.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

Levi Peedil vs. *R. B. De Barre.*—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest or to reduce the bail. Motion denied.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

VIRGINIA.

Ritchie C. H., Ritchie County.—Wheat is seriously damaged by weevil and rust. Oats in the same condition. I think it doubtful if wheat will average half a crop.

Clayton, Barbour County.—There will not be much more, if any, than one half a crop of wheat and oats. There is a present prospect of a good crop of corn.

KENTUCKY.

Irvine, Estelle County.—We have recently finished harvesting. Our wheat, although slightly injured by rust, may be set down as an average yield. Oats almost an entire failure, owing to rust.

Eddyville, Caldwell County.—Corn and tobacco crops are very fine, as good as any for the last ten years. Wheat tolerable only. Oats ruined by rust, not worth one red cent.

Lagon County.—Same remarks apply to this as to Caldwell County.

GEORGIA.

Rome, Floyd County.—The wheat crop is poor, one-half crop only. The prospects for cotton and corn are good.

Van Wert, Polk County.—The wheat crop is short this year. The prospects for cotton and corn are fine.

MISSISSIPPI.

Greensboro', Choctaw County.—Our prospects for a grain crop are very flattering. There is some uncertainty about the cotton crop.

Holly Springs, Marshall County.—The prospects for cotton, corn and wheat are fair.

TEXAS.

Houston, Harris County.—The prospects are very flattering for a heavier crop of corn and cotton than has been made in many years.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG 3, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reported for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2610	2625	12	397	1288	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	128	31	32	5297	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	55	54	81	4793	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	29	88	96	1230	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2610	3167	185	606	12608	.....
Last week	3947	4950	200	588	11267	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year.....2,508.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1316	.....	.....	200	.....
Hudson River Railroad	892	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	384	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	33	12	397	1088	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	791	Missouri	—
New-York	72	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1,170	Texas	90
Kentucky	290	Connecticut	—
Indiana	212	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	Cherokee	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Aug. 4, amount to 3,680 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	1,185
Hudson River Railroad	991
Erie Railroad	1,504
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	3,680

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Aug. 4, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, *via* Piermont	4,079
By Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	1,241
By Hudson River Railroad	—
Camden and Amboy Railroad	111
Total	5,431

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	1,685	Horses	—
Hogs	4,203	Lambs	13
Sheep	2,701	Calves	95
Total			8,698

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9c. @ 9¼c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 8¼c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
Poorest quality	6¾c.@ 7c.	5½c.@ 6c.
General selling prices.	7¾c.@ 9c.	7c. @ 8¾c.
Average of all sales. 8c. @ 8¼c.		7¾c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 6c.@8c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The yards at Forty-fourth-street were well supplied to-day with more than an average quality of cattle, a large proportion of which were heavy and in good flesh. It will be seen, by reference to our figures above, that we have advanced the price ½c. ℔ lb. over last week's quotations. Taking into account the improved quality and better weights obtained to-day, the average of all the sales at ALLERTON'S shows a greater advance than this even. No large prices were obtained, and only a portion of the ground recovered which was lost last Wednesday. Very few sales reached over 9c., while good killing bullocks were plenty at 8½c. ℔ lb. About 2,600 cattle were yarded at Forty-fourth-street for the present market, while the receipts for the City and Bergen during the week amount to 3,167, or about 1,800 less than last week. The large supply and low prices last Wednesday induced many to lay in more than a week's stock, so that no great anxiety was manifested by purchasers to-day, and, after a little briskness this morning, the sales became quite dull, and the yards were barely cleared at night.... Several lots bought in the yards last week, and in the country at the then prevailing prices, were sold to-day so as to make a very good commission, and gladdened the hearts of those who had been working against the current for several weeks past. A word of caution may be necessary, however, as quite likely the tide has not permanently changed. Texas Cattle are now coming in more freely, and those embarking in that trade will find valuable suggestions derived from Mr. TAYLOR'S experience, in a drove noted below, he having been engaged in bringing cattle from that territory. A telegram received at the yards announced the death of Mr. ELI VIRGIN, a prominent cattle-dealer, of Illinois. The particulars are not given, but it is reported that in getting upon a car in motion he fell and was run over. In connection with Mr. J. T. ALEXANDER, he has for several years past been one of the largest contributors to this market.

About 1,200 Cattle were taken from Albany by Eastern buyers, at less prices than obtained here to-day. The Albany market, we believe, is now empty, and several lots held at other points were in and disposed of to-day, leaving a clear field for future operations. We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
81	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
30	Ohio	S. B. Richardson	P. Carey.
55	Ill	W. J. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
35	Ohio	S. B. Richardson	Hoag & Sherman.
90	Texas	T. C. Beck	George Ayrault,
121	Ill	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
112	Ill	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
69	Ohio	Florence & Maxey	Budlong & Eastman
44	Ill	Valentine & Martin	Owners.
88	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
99	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	Allerton & Conger.
19	Ohio	S. B Richardson	Owner.
109	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
16	N. Y.	J. Bezole	Shepard & Carey.
15	N. Y.	H. Barnes	Owner.
35	Ill	Bcerum & Hand	Beach & Bray.
34	Ohio	S. B. Richardson	Westheimer & Bro.
59	Ky	Suddeth & Goff	Westheimer & Bro.
33	Ind	Westheimer & Bro.	Owners.
58	Ky	S. B. Richardson	O. Hurd.
97	Ohio	Gibson & Shepard	Beach & Bray.
54	Ohio	Hurst & Cochrane	Beach & Bray.
32	Ohio	— Grinnell	Beach & Bray.
79	Ill	S. & W. Dunlap	White & Son.
51	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	White & Son.
85	Ill	Vail & Co.	Owners.
37	Ky	S. B. Richardson	J. H. Williams.
59	Ky	I. Van Meter	J. H. Williams.
67	Ohio	B. Bartram	Owner.
33	Ohio	J. N. Cherry & Co	A. M. Allerton, Jr.
48	Ohio	S. C. Langdon	W. Florence.
46	Ohio	Smith & Baldwin	D. Barnes.
47	Ind	Frank & Co	Westheimer & Bro.
47	Ind	J. McRae	Owner.
51	Ind	S. McRae	A. M. Allerton, Jr.
47	Ky	O. Rahn & Co	M. Lauterbeck.
175	O. & Ind.	Several owners	Messenger & Gillett.
69	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
117	O. & Ind.	Different owners	J. Miller.
97	Ill	Alexander & Co	T. White.
58	Ill	Bryant & Stoke	T. Wheeler.
169	Ill	Several owners	S. D. Haring.

SHEPHERD & CAREY, for J. BEZOLE, 16 average State cattle at 7¾c. on 625 lbs.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for A. WARNER, 81 very fair Ohio cattle, rated 675 lbs., at 9c.

S. B. RICHARDSON forwarded several lots, one of which, comprising 30 prime Ohio cattle, was sold by P. CAREY at an average of 9c. A few of the top brought 9¼c. Another lot of 79 rather light and thin Ohio cattle bought at Albany, sold by the owner at about 8c., paying a commission of about $3 ℔ head. Another lot of 58 prime Kentucky cattle, weighing 859 lbs. net, brought 8¾c.@9c., by O. HURD, salesman. J. H. WILLIAMS sold still another lot of 37 choice Kentucklans, rated 950 lbs. net, at 8¾c.@9c. C. GWIRE took 18 of them at $95 each, or 9c. buyer, 8¾c. seller.

T. C. BECK contributed 90 thin Texans, which had been grazed but a few months in Illinois, coming all the way from Texas since Spring. They were consequently rather green, weighing about 500 lbs. net, and sold by GEO. AYRAULT at an average of $35 ℔ head, or about 7c. ℔ lb. These were brought on by Mr. G. W. TAYLOR, whose experience in bringing Cattle from Texas may be valuable to beginners. Starting from Prescott, on the Red River, he passed through the Indian Nation to the line between Kansas and Missouri, avoiding as much as possible the latter State, owing to the demonstration of armed men, who threatened to shoot them if they brought Cattle through their territory. He followed the course of the river to near Kansas City—crossing Randolph, Ferry, thence to Quincy, Ill., where the Cattle were shipped on the Quincy and Burlington Road to Chicago, and *vid* Michigan Central Road to Detroit, over the Great Western Road to Suspension Bridge, thence by way of the Central Road to Albany. This Mr. TAYLOR thinks the most feasible and cheapest route, costing but about $10 ℔ head on the present lot.

S. ULERY for J. T. ALEXANDER, 121 fair Illinois cattle of 7 cwt., at 8c.@9c.

ALEXANDER & CRUM forwarded 112 rather nice Illinois steers, estimated 6½ cwt., which J. A. MERRITT sold at 8c.@9c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold 44 of their own Illinois cattle, of pretty good quality, at 8¾c., on an estimated weight of 750 lbs. net.

C. G. TEED sold 86 prime Ohio cattle for J. BRYANT at an average of about 9c. These ranked No. 1 today, weighing about 875 lbs. net.

ALLERTON & CONGER, for ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, 99 light Illinois steers, of fair quality, at 8c.@9c. Another lot of 109 of ALEXANDER & VIRGIN'S cattle sold by R. MURRAY at 8c.@9c., on an estimated weight of 675 lbs. net. A telegram from Mr. ALEXANDER announces the death of Mr. VIRGIN from an accident on the railroad. No particulars given.

BEACH & BRAY, for GIBSON & SHEPPARD, 97 rather light and rough Ohio Steers at 7c.@8c. For HURST & COCHRANE, 54 Ohio Steers of similar quality, at same rates.

WHITE & SON, for S. & W. DUNLAP, 79 fair Illinois Cattle, estimated at 650 lbs. net, at an average of $53 50 ℔ head, or about 8¼c.

VAIL & Co., 85 Illinois Cattle, of their own purchase, at 8¾c.@9c. They were in good flesh, weighing about 7½ cwt.

B. BARTRAM, on his own account, 67 nice Ohio Cattle, weighing about 675 lbs. net, at nearly $61 ℔ head, or 9c. ℔ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

With light receipts the market is even worse than the previous week. There is no life to the trade and many of the animals sent in are sold very low or wait a long time for purchasers.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 12 fresh Cows, which sell slowly at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. Receipts have been light and they were all sold, but at low prices.

BROWNING reports receipts of 31 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, and $50@$60 for extras. A portion of the stock was very good and sold well, although the market is not better than last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 54 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $55@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 88 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good: with a few extra animals at $50@$60. Sales have been slower than any previous week this season. No more than half of those offered have found purchasers.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for bu little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The markets are more lively and better prices are obtained. A shorter supply of cattle and cooler weather tend to improve the calf trade.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 397 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c., and 6¾c. for the choice. Market moderately brisk at rather higher rates.

BROWNING reports receipts of 32 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. and 6¾c. gross, for a very few of the best. Sales tolerably brisk.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 81 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 96 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@6½c. Market more lively at higher prices. Fair Calves readily command 6c. by the lot.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts have been large for the past week, amounting to 12,608 head. The market holds very good for prime sheep, although prices are not high. Lambs are more plenty, and sell dull. They now bring but very little more than Sheep.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,288 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4c.@4½c., gross, for Sheep, and 5c.@6c. for Lambs. Good Sheep sell well, while Lambs are dull, it taking very good ones to bring $3 50 ℔ head to-day.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,297 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. for Sheep, and 5½c.@7c. gross for Lambs. A few of the finest Sheep bring 4½c. and even 5c. Good Sheep are in demand, while Lambs are abundant and slow. Receipts have been very large, but the pens were nearly cleared each day. The receipts for the past month were 21,387, or 5,920 more than during the previous month, and 3,833 less than for July, 1857.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,793 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$5 ℔ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,230 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

226 Sheep	$761 40	164 Lambs	$480 13
153 Sheep	498 00	101 Lambs	328 00
223 Sheep	813 62	47 Lambs	120 00
117 Sheep	356 00	50 Lambs	187 50
128 Sheep	531 50	—	—
Total	1,214		$4,077 15

SHEEP BROKERS' REPORT AT BROWNING'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 3.

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,089 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $3 62 ℔ head,

JOHN C. LARKIN reports sales of

74 Sheep and Lambs	$262 00
120 Sheep and Lambs	404 00
107 Sheep and Lambs	378 50
18 Sheep and Lambs	95 00
121 Sheep and Lambs	393 00
125 Sheep	406 25
61 Sheep	228 75
Total	$2,167 50

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

107 Sheep and L

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person ending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LAST MAN—POCAHONTAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE—THE IRISH BARON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ERNEST MALTRAVERS JOHN OVERY—NEW FOOTMAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—JUMBO JUM.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

Ocean Steamers.

The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool .....Aug. 4
The *Northern Light* leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c. Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, sails to-day for Aspinwall, with a full load of passengers and the California mails. Among others, a party of scientific gentlemen, who are bound to Peru to make observations of the great solar eclipse in September; they go out under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, and are furnished with a free passage by the United States Mail steamship, the Panama Railroad, and the (British) Pacific Steam Navigation Companies.

We publish, this morning, for the edification of our Democratic friends, and all others interested, a full and authentic list of the removals and appointments made by Collector SCHELL in the New-York Custom-House, and confirmed, yesterday, by the Secretary of the Treasury. Some explanations in reference to them, contained in our Washington correspondence, will likewise be found interesting.

The recent heavy increase of receipts at the Custom-Houses is regarded, at the Treasury Department, as indicative of a general revival of business, and, it is thought, will more than realize the expectations of Secretary COBB, as communicated to Congress near the close of the late session. Should the improvement continue, a large amount of the loans authorized will not be called for during the present fiscal year. The bids for the next loan for ten millions, however, will be decided on Monday next.

Incomplete returns from the Missouri election, which took place on Monday last, indicate the general success of the Democratic ticket. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., for Congress, is defeated—his Democratic opponent, BARRETT, leading him about 600 votes.

The "Liberty Party" Convention assembled at Syracuse yesterday forenoon, numbering about one hundred persons, one half of whom were citizens of the town. After the organization, and the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, an adjournment was had until the afternoon. In the afternoon, the Committee on Resolutions made their report, consisting of eight resolutions. The last nominated GERRIT SMITH, Esq., for Governor. A quarrel then arose as to the right of those present to discuss the resolutions, and it was finally decided that only those who had signed the call for the Convention had that right,—under which decision the President, the Rev. ISAAC PARKS, of Canastota, resigned his position, making a new organization necessary. The Convention then numbered but 20 members, and the resolution nominating Mr. SMITH received just seven votes. The usual Committee was then appointed to notify the nominee; also, a State Committee of seven, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*. The proceedings appear to have been anything but harmonious.

The Board of Councilmen last evening concurred, by a vote of 16 to 3, with the Board of Aldermen in the proposed Ward's Island purchase, regardless of the veto of the Mayor. They also voted themselves $8 per day for not more than ten meetings per month. The rest of the business of the session had reference to petitions and communications for flagging and sewering, which were mostly laid over.

The Health Officer of this Port yesterday made an interesting report to the Commissioners of Health, going to show considerable improvement in the management of Quarantine affairs, as exhibited in the decrease of fatal cases of yellow-fever over former years, in proportion to the numbers admitted into the Hospital.

The bark *Montmorenci*, Capt. BROWN, belonging to Bath, from New-Orleans on the 13th ult., with cotton, put into this port yesterday, on account of the loss of a portion of her crew; three having died of yellow fever and one of sun-stroke. She anchored in the lower Bay.

Some 80 members of the Academy of Medicine attended its August meeting last night, at the Academy. The first hour was given to a paper on the "Yellow fever of Galveston." Dr. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Swill-milk, invited members to furnish any facts that might come to their knowledge, during the Summer, as to the effects of City-made milk upon infants. The appointed topic of the evening coming up, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, by invitation, spoke at length and familiarly upon the surgical and relative anatomy of the prostate gland. Incidentally, he remarked that he had performed the operation of lithotomy 160 times; that for instruments he used simply the knife, and that—thus sharply rebuking the tribe who "tap" as familiarly as they amputate—he had never punctured the human bladder of a living person in his life. Dr. MOTT was unanimously requested to open the discussion upon the same subject at the next monthly meeting.

The trial of STEPHEN H. BRANCH for libels against Mayor TIEMANN and Governors DRAPER and BELL, published in the *Alligator*, of July 10, was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder BARNARD. Mr. ASHMEAD argued for the defence in an ingenious manner, not denying the libel, but denying that it was published with a malicious intent. Mr. MCKEON followed in a long and powerful speech for the prosecution. The Recorder's charge was elaborate, though moderately brief. After a short deliberation the Jury convicted BRANCH. Then an exciting scene occurred. BRANCH made a characteristic speech, winding up in a state of the greatest excitement, and shrieking at the top of his voice. The scene was painful and impressive. The Recorder, after remarking on the enormity of his offence, sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $250. His counsel gave notice of further proceedings in arrest of judgment. In the meantime, BRANCH is an inmate of the Tombs.

Two Polish Jews, named MORRIS GOLDSTEIN and ABRAHAM DAVIS, who, under the disguise of peddlers, have, for years past, been committing audacious burglaries in the Eastern, Southern and Western States, were arrested yesterday, in this City. They are wanted to answer several charges preferred against them, and warrants for their arrest have been in the hands of the Detective Police for some time. They have been in State Prison, and their arrest will doubtless put an estoppel on their career of crime, for a time at least.

The Coroner's investigation was resumed yesterday in the case of the late murder in the Sixth Ward of CORNELIUS RADY. The evidence showed that PATRICK GILLIGAN, the principal in the murder, was in the Sixth Ward on Tuesday evening, although he has not yet been arrested. JOHN TIERNEY, in whose house in Forty-second-street he was secreted after the commission of the murder, was arrested yesterday, as an accessory after the fact. The inquest will be resumed to-day.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the New-York Common Pleas and Superior Court, met at Albany yesterday, to hear the report of the Committee of five Justices appointed at the last Convention, in 1856, to review and revise the rules of the Courts. The Report, presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Judge ALLEN, was read and adopted. A proposition that each rule, as amended, should be acted upon separately, was then agreed to, and the result of the labors of the Convention, so far as known, will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.

The exciting contest at cricket between Canada and the United States, which has continued, with some intermissions, for three days, was finished yesterday, at the Hoboken cricket ground, in favor of the United States, with four wickets to go down.

The irregularity in the Flour trade continued yesterday, owing to the large amounts, especially of State brands, which the inspectors would not pass. Reliable brands were in good request, at higher prices. Wheat and Corn were also in lively demand, at essentially unchanged rates. Rye and Oats were dearer, with more inquiry for each. Provisions were moderately dealt in, including Prime Pork and Mess Beef at firmer prices. Cotton and Coffee were quiet. Rice was in moderate request. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention, and closed higher. Sugars were freely purchased at strengthening rates. Freights presented no really new feature. The number of vessels in port was 861.

The Cattle Market at Forty-fourth-street was pretty well supplied with good bullocks yesterday, although there was no surplus like last week, when near 4,000 head were offered. Prices were firmer, at an advance of about ½c. ₩ lb., at which all the animals—numbering 2,610—found either City or country buyers.

Philosophy of Privateering—Shall the Practice be Abandoned?

MONTESQUIEU'S rule that it is "the duty of nations in time of peace to do one another the greatest possible amount of good, and in time of war the least possible amount of evil, consistent with a due regard to their own real interest," is that which should unquestionably regulate national intercourse, but, like every other rule, it has limits to its operation. The object of war is victory, and that which hastens victory is almost as great a benefit to the human race as that which mitigates the rigor of hostilities. There is unquestionably a point beyond which any attempt to deprive war of its terrors, short of its total abolition, may prove a real injury to mankind.

The resolution of the Congress of Paris abolishing privateering, and asking for our adhesion to their decision, brings very prominently before us the difficulty of reconciling a decent deference to the apparent demands of civilization with a proper regard for our own interests. We are asked to concur with the majority of civilized nations in a measure which would unquestionably tend to deprive maritime war of one of its most disagreeable and least defensible features. We refuse to do so, unless the allies go with us a step further, and by agreeing to regard property at sea as inviolate as property on shore, make war between two distant nations a mere exchange of empty menaces. The result is that Europe at this moment pretends to hold us responsible for the maintenance of one of the worst of the many bad practices bequeathed to us by a barbarous age.

Now, the objection to privateering is not that privateers are employed to capture and destroy enemies' property, for this public vessels do as well, but that privateers are not subject to the same discipline, nor under the same responsibility, nor amenable to the same code of honor, as vessels belonging to the national force. And for every one of these reasons, and several more, they do not constitute a fair counterpart to the militia on land. The militia, when called out in time of war, is, to all intents and purposes, a regular force; is under the orders of a general appointed by government; executes operations determined upon by the government, in the way the government directs, and the nation is just as accountable for its acts as if it were the line itself. The only difference between the regular troops and the militia is that the latter are to be constantly under arms and cannot be sent out of their own country. The only land force which could properly be compared to privateers at sea, would be independent corps of *condottierri*, raised by private individuals, with a license from the President, and sent into Canada or Mexico, to pillage the inhabitants, for the private benefit of the spoilers, leaving it to their own option ever to engage the enemy's forces, or not, and exacting from them no aid whatever for the operations of the regular troops. We need hardly say that the mere mention of any such force would excite a storm of public execration. Privateers do none of the legitimate duties of the national force. They will neither blockade ports, bombard fortresses, transport troops, nor cruise for the protection of our own commerce.

All these are services of great danger, which men will undertake to perform only at the call of honor or of duty. But no shipowner or speculator fits out a privateer in obedience either to duty or honor. He goes into the business as a speculation, and conducts it on thoroughly commercial principles, by endeavoring to combine the greatest possible gain with the least possible risk. He cruises not to fight, but to plunder, and carry home the spoil. If privateers were expected to do the duty of a national ship, and incur the same risks of capture and destruction, there would be very few people found to invest their money in them.

As their only object, therefore, is the plunder of private property, and if plunder at sea be unjustifiable or indefensible, we have clearly not got a leg to stand upon, any more than if, as in the case we have just put, President BUCHANAN were to allow PETER DAWSON, Esq., to fit out bands of Dead-Rabbits to harry the farmers in Eastern Canada, and sell the spoil by auction in Tompkins Square.

But to reserve the right of plundering the property of the enemy at sea, already accorded by the laws of war, has certainly many cogent arguments in its favor. There is no way in which, in a war between maritime nations, so much injury may be inflicted on an enemy with so little suffering to individuals. The mere destruction of his commerce will often impel him far more powerfully to make peace, than a dozen pitched battles. If war were to be converted, as many philanthropists propose to convert it, into a mere series of gladiatorial combats between hired troops, without any further injury to the rest of the nation than the payment of the cost, it would certainly occur far more frequently than at present, inasmuch as the public would give itself little trouble about its origin or conduct. As long as territory might be acquired, or compensation exacted for real or imaginary injuries, without any interruption to trade, soldiers or knavish politicians would be left to use the force of the nation at their pleasure. The whole value of war lies in the fact that rightly or wrongly, adroitly or clumsily, it decides disputes somehow, by the exhaustion of one party or another. Make commerce inviolable and two great commercial powers might remain hostile for half a century, annoying each other by raids and invasions, and bloodshed by land. There is no good distinction between property on shore and property at sea; but we think if the loss and suffering to helpless and innocent people did not prove vastly greater than the gain to the belligerents, it would be advisable to plunder property on shore as well. When we deliberately kill any number of men that may be necessary to secure victory, *à fortiori* we may lawfully plunder to any amount that may be necessary to effect the same object.

The objections to it, as well as to privateering, lie rather in their demoralizing influence upon those who use this right, than in the injury inflicted upon those who come under its operation. We cannot allow, even the crews of public ships to appropriate other people's goods to their own use, under pretence of serving the national interest, without forcing bad instincts and bad passions into unnatural activity; and still less can we allow private individuals to fit out ships to rob on the high seas for their own emolument, even though the whole country profit indirectly by their operations, without confusing people's notions of right and wrong, and stimulating greed and rapacity and gambling. Nothing is more apt to demoralize a whole population than long and successful privateering. Without substituting a large navy, we certainly cannot safely relinquish it, but we should, whenever occasion occurs for it again, do something to make our privateers in reality the militia of the seas, a force which shall fight the enemy, as well as take prizes, blockade and convoy, as well as cruise. If this were done, and the vessels were under the control of the President, probably not nearly so many would go into the business; but the force would be one which we might maintain and use with honest pride, and which would be fully as effective as any navy afloat.

French Superiority in the Chinese War.

If the London *Times* is to be believed, the British are not likely to benefit their reputation by the Anglo-French alliance in China any more than by the Anglo-French alliance in the Crimea. John Bull has evidently gone into the fraternization business with a heartiness, of which his Gallic ally knows only too well how to avail himself, and the latter bids fair, with an almost ludicrous inferiority of means, to strengthen in China the advantages which good fortune and good management gave him at Sebastopol. During the whole Crimean war the English Government paid a good deal more attention in selecting its superior officers to the likelihood of their getting on well with the French, than to the likelihood of their getting on well with the enemy. Lord RAGLAN and General SIMPSON both received the Command-in-chief mainly because they were good-natured men of peaceable dispositions, and they answered the expectations formed of them admirably. A cordial understanding between the Allies during the war, was, no doubt, a matter of prime importance; but—as Lord LOUGHBOROUGH once translated *Est modus in rebus*—"There's an end of things." The war was not to last always, and important as it was to England that Sebastopol should be taken, it was vastly more important that she should come out of the affair with prestige undiminished and laurels untarnished. ABERDEEN and PALMERSTON, however, placed the maintenance of the French alliance above every other consideration, and they had their reward. The English cheerfully assumed all the second-rate positions of the struggle, deferred to their Allies with unheard-of docility, and were dismissed at the close with flattering encomiums upon their unprecedented good nature and brute valor

There was some excuse for them, however, in the fact that, except at Alma, the French had a much larger force in the field, and nearly as large a squadron at sea. In this fact John Bull found balm for the multitudinous wounds which his neighbor's good opinion of himself inflicted upon British self-love. In China, however, the relative numbers of the allied forces is completely reversed. The French mustered only 900 men at the storming of Canton, or about a fourth of the British force, and their naval squadron is comparatively insignificant. In the attack on the city, the compliment was paid them, which military etiquette prescribes under such circumstances, of assigning them, in consideration of their small numbers, the post of honor, and allowing them to head the column. The consequence has been that all France believes today that the French took Canton, and in a theatrical representation of the capture given the other day in Paris, the English were literally nowhere to be seen. Subsequent events have done nothing to correct the popular impression. With a tolerably large land-force, and a large flotilla of gun-boats, fitted out expressly for this service; with, in short, every needful requisite for enabling the English to play the leading part in the war, Admiral SEYMOUR seems determined to contribute, as far as in him lies, another laurel to the wreath which encircles the brows of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French. Lord ELGIN set off on the 10th of April, in company with Baron GROS, for the express purpose of forcing his way up the river towards Pekin, and bringing the Celestial Court to treat the barbarian plenipotentiaries at least with civility. At the Gulf of Pecheli he was to have been joined by the whole flotilla of gun-boats. He reached it with but one gun-boat out of twenty. The Baron GROS, out of five, had three on the spot. ELGIN seems to have made the best of a bad business. His gun-boats got over the bar, at the mouth of the river, with safety; his two dispatch-boats, in spite of all possible precautions, stuck fast. The French gun-boats were all successful, and remained anchored inside for some time, waiting for the English to bring up more gun-boats—the remainder of the flotilla, for some unaccountable reason, having remained at anchor at Canton—and to get the dispatch-boats afloat.

By the last mail more favorable reports have been received. The forts on the river, bank inside have been captured, and the allies were ascending the river, but the contrast between the forced inaction and want of preparation of the English at the outset, and the alertness of the French, is pretty sure to be made use of at home. The news reached France, we presume, about the time that Queen VICTORIA was assisting in great state at the inauguration of the gigantic fortifications at Cherbourg, which can serve for no purpose so well as to menace the security of her own empire. Whatever complaints LOUIS NAPOLEON may have to make of the turbulent hostility of the English people, he can at least find no fault on the score of want of subserviency with the English Government.

Philosophy of Railroad Catastrophes.

No where do we show such lamentable lack of reason as in our railroad economy. Periodically the community is thrown into dismay at the occurrence of some frightful casualty on one of our iron roads. For a few days the most intense excitement prevails; but no sooner does the horror of the occasion wear away than the public lapses into somnolent apathy, till again startled by some new thunder-clap. Meanwhile these accidents are permitted to pass unimproved; little or no attempt is made to explore the cause of the disaster, and so prepare for the avoidance of similar events.

It is the prominent tendency of the times to bring everything under the control of law. The stupid and chaotic old doctrine of chance departs before the saner principle of necessary connection, and the science of statistics is revolutionizing our entire conception of social phenomena. It is strange, however—and culpable—that while the application of numbers has been made so powerful an instrument in the elimination of truth, no attempt has been put forth to extend it to the elucidation of the dark and direful problem of railroad casualties.

Several important documents on this subject have recently come to hand, which may not be without their significant lessons for us. Among these is the British Board of Trade Report on Railway Casualties for 1857, by Captain GALTON. Another is the Report of a Commission instituted by the French Minister of Public Works, for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of railroad accidents, and the mode of preventing them. This Commission was appointed in 1854, after the dreadful disasters of the previous year; and, after several years' arduous labor, the results at length appear in this Report. This latter document, especially, is so thorough in its exhibit of the data of Railroad disasters in France, so minute in its details, and probes the problem so profoundly, that its facts and practical conclusions are of the weightiest moment to every one interested in the development of the Railroad system in the United States. When shall we have a similar scientific examination of the American aspects of the subject? It is impossible to say; but this may with surety be affirmed, that we shall begin the case with some hope and success only just as soon as we thoroughly learn the cause. An exact acquaintance with the dangers that beset railroads must be the first step towards any effectual measures for their prevention. Shall we ever arrive at such an acquaintance? or shall we go on in the same old chaotic and Atheistic fashion—a course of carelessness, with a running commentary of horror and blood? The question is a momentous one.

It appears, from Captain GALTON'S report, that during the year 1857, 25 persons were killed and 631 wounded on British railways "by causes beyond their own control." Of the 25 deaths, but one occurred in Scotland and none in Ireland. Taking into account the number of persons carried, this gives one fatal accident to every 5,200,000 passengers carried. This, though a large number, is yet neither as great as that of 1851 nor 1853. The following table presents an interesting view of the comparative number of accidents on English railways during the past seven years:

	Passengers carried.
1850..1 death in every	6,071,202
1851..1 death in every	4,494,268
1852..1 death in every	8,913,572
1853..1 death in every	2,841,296
1854..1 death in every	9,526,967
1855..1 death in every	11,859,513
1856..1 death in every	16,168,449
1857..1 death in every	5,200,000

Touching the question of prevention of accidents, Captain GALTON justly remarks:

"The only practicable method of obtaining a diminution of railway accidents would be to endeavor to effect a more efficient inquiry into the circumstances connected with every accident attended with injury to passengers or loss of life, by an immediate publication of the report showing the causes of the accident."

We have obtained a bad preëminence for the terrific frequency of railroad catastrophes in this country. It may truly be said that the path of our railroads has been traced in blood. They have raised themselves to a kinship with war and pestilence as an elemental destructive principle. Railroad accidents in America are estimated as being three times as numerous, in proportion, as those of France, and more than twelve times as numerous as those of Prussia! Subjoined is the result of a series of comparison of Railroad disasters in various countries during several years:

	Passengers carried.
Prussia, one killed or wounded to every	3,294,075
Belgium, one killed or wounded to every	1,611,237
France, one killed or wounded to every	375,092
England, one killed or wounded to every	311,345
United States, one killed or wounded to every	188,459

These figures can no wise be considered absolute, being the result of too contracted a system of comparisons.

From the commencement of the Railroad system in France, in 1835, up to 1855—a period of twenty years—513 accidents happened, of which 274 were from running off the track, and 239 from collisions. In these accidents 111 persons were killed, giving one person killed for every 1,703,123 passengers carried. To this must be added 393 wounded; and, taking killed and wounded into account, it presents one killed or wounded for every 375,092 passengers carried. This does not include agents, or persons who suffered from causes within their own control, as suicides, &c. Of these 513 accidents, 252 were the fault of the employes, their carelessness or violation of the rules bringing on collisions, and 261 from defects in the state of the road, locomotive, &c.

The various special causes are gone into into with great minuteness in the Report, and are well worthy of studious attention. Prominent among these are the breaking and splitting of rails, chairs, switches, and defects in the locomotive and train; 81 cases of running off the track being the result of the former, and 83 of the latter cause. Some such system as this French Report should be made the basis of a great review of American Railroads. It might, however, be rendered still more minute and precise. An inquiry should be instituted as to which position in the train proves the most dangerous, also which part of the car, (the middle is no doubt the safest.) The relation of disasters to the time of the year should also be investigated: thus to judge from several years' data, we should conclude that the number of accidents in the United States decreases very sensibly in the months of May, June and July, but especially in November and December, to rise very rapidly from January to April, and from August to October.

There is one aspect of Railroad accidents that is very surprising, and which should be stated as a *per contra*. When we take into account the immense number of persons who travel by Railroad, it turns out that, when we come to balance the accidents on railways with those happening to an equal number of persons by the old methods of transport, the advantage is entirely on the side of Railroads. Thus in the French Post system there occurred in the period from 1846 to 1856, accidents causing 20 deaths and 238 wounded for 7,109,276 passengers carried, giving 1 to every 356,463—that is, nearly seven times as many deaths as occur in an equal number by Railroad, even according to the reckless American system. According to Dr. LARDNER'S computations, 366,036,923 passengers must travel one mile to cause the death of one Railroad employe. The chances of a person's meeting bodily injury in traveling one mile of Railroad, are 8,512,486 to 1. And the chances of one's meeting with a fatal accident in traveling one mile of railroad are more than sixty-five million to one! What a consolation for a cracked cranium or a fractured femur!

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.—We mentioned yesterday that a want-of-confidence resolution in respect to Mr. GEORGE BROWN'S Ministry, had passed the Legislative Council on Monday. A like resolution passed the House of Assembly the following day. These proceedings were, of course, in advance of any action on the part of the new Cabinet. They evince an extraordinary degree of political animosity. It is not the intention of the majority to permit Mr. BROWN to enunciate his policy, much less to judge him by his acts. He is condemned before he has an opportunity to do either good or evil.

One of two courses is necessarily imposed upon the Brown Ministry. They must either resign, in which case the late Cabinet would be restored, or ask the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament. From the Toronto *Globe*, (Mr. BROWN'S paper,) of Monday, we gather that the latter will be the policy adopted. But this appeal to the people is not an absolute right. The Governor may refuse—in which contingency the dissolution of the Ministry would be unavoidable. It is, however, scarcely probable that the privilege of bringing his claims before the people of Canada will be withheld from Mr. BROWN. The late Ministry, by yielding office, confessed their inability to carry on the Government, and Mr. BROWN, as the acknowledged leader of the Opposition, was naturally selected for the position he now holds. Fairness would seem to demand that he should be allowed to attempt the duties of his office; and it is not impossible that the hasty condemnation of Parliament may give him a degree of strength with the people which he could not otherwise possess. He has, as yet, shown no lack of spirit, and should a new Parliament be chosen, Canadian politics will be even more than ordinarily lively until the question of strength shall be clearly settled.

THE ST. LOUIS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The contest for member of Congress in the St. Louis District, Missouri, composed of the city and county of St. Louis, has resulted in the election of BARRETT, the Democratic candidate, by a plurality of six hundred over the Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., and of fourteen hundred over BRECKENRIDGE, the American nominee. A very large vote, nearly 18,000 was cast, being about 5,000 more than the Presidential vote of 1856. This is certainly a remarkable increase. There is no probability that the population of St. Louis has been augmented very largely within the last two years, certainly not to a degree sufficient to justify so great an addition to its vote. Last year the aggregate gubernatorial vote was 11,569. BARRETT receives, in round numbers, 6,500, against 5,534 for BUCHANAN in 1856, and 4,893 for STEWART, Democratic Governor, in 1857. We hope there has been no illegal voting. Although successful by a plurality, there is an absolute aggregate majority in the district of more than four thousand against BARRETT. Much interest has been felt in the St. Louis canvass throughout the Union, owing to the fact that Mr. BLAIR is an avowed emancipationist, and in this sense the representative of a powerful party in Missouri. It was understood that the Administration strongly desired his defeat, and that no efforts would be spared to accomplish it. That such was the case the enormous vote fully shows.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Central Committee met yesterday, at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, and designated Wednesday, the 15th of September, as the day when the Nominating State Convention of that party will be held at Syracuse.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The success of the FLORENCES is a thing beyond mere compliment. During the dullest season they have, by their vivacious talents, succeeded in attracting large crowds to Wallack's Theatre; and last night, on the mere promise of a farce, the house was filled as well as it ever was in the palmiest days of the season. The piece in question is called "Advertising for a Wife," which title suggests all there is of plot. A timid gentleman, (excellently played by Mr. GROSVENOR) advertises for a wife, and a lady who discovers the secret, impersonates a number of applicants; in the end obtaining, as a matter of course, the hand she secretly covets. Pieces of this kind do not call for any special mention. The construction is always the same, and in artistic point of view, slight and trivial at the best. This piece, however, has the merit of being less conventional than usual, and is, we fancy, the best of Mrs. FLORENCE'S protean farces. Five characters are impersonated by the lady with much *gusto* and broad fun, especially the character of a school-girl, which was irrisistably admirable. The house enjoyed the play with infinite satisfaction, and its success was pronounced and unequivocal. It is clearly destined to become a favorite in the lady's *repertoire*. Mr. OTTO LARUE, of Charleston, is said to be the author.

AN IMMIGRATION PROJECT.—A respectable lady, dy, Mrs. STORM, the widow of a clergyman at Delft, in the Netherlands, is in this City endeavoring to promote a project for aiding her young countrymen and country women to emigrate to the United States. Mrs. S. has been for some time in this country, and has personally visited most of the States with a view to selecting what should seem the most favorable locality. For several reasons she has fixed upon East Tennessee, where she desires to secure a tract of land, by the assistance of a Company to be formed for that purpose. It is her opinion that the soil, climate and productions of that region strongly recommend it to her countrymen; and the fact of its being a Slave State, is not deemed disadvantageous, inasmuch as free labor is comparatively rare, and, consequently more valuable. The plan of Mrs. STORM contemplates bringing only the young and industrious to this country, and persons willing to engage in domestic service until, by their labor and frugality, they shall acquire the means of owning land. Under the patronage and direction of the Company such proprietorship would be made certain and easy.

We have no better class of immigrants than those who come from the Netherlands. They are moral and intelligent, as well as frugal and industrious. Doubtless there are many in this City who would regard a settlement such as Mrs. STORM proposes with peculiar interest. No more worthy work of benevolence can be performed than the placing of the industrious poor in situations where their labor will secure a competence. Nor is the effect of such immigration as is contemplated upon the South, indirect as such effect may be, without its value. Free labor in the presence of Slavery will vindicate itself, if not to the slaveholders' sympathy, at least to their sense of interest, and will preach more effectually in behalf of freedom than all the Abolition apostles in the land.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—President NEILSON called a minority of the Board to order at 5¼ P. M. yesterday, and ordered the Clerk to call the roll. The latter did so and the Board was declared adjourned for want of a quorum.

Horse Taming. [illegible] and Mr. Geo. Holbrook.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of to-day I notice a card from HORACE GREELEY & Co., in which a very feeble attempt is made to justify their ridiculous conduct in republishing my work on "Horse Taming" in the columns of the *Tribune*, and then copyrighting the stolen property as their own. The false charge is made that passages in my book are copied *verbatim* from Mr. RAREY'S work lately republished in England.

If the public will please suspend judgment for a few days, I shall be able to demonstrate by unmistakable evidence that my work was published before Mr. RAREY'S was written, and that whatever similarity exists between the two works must be attributable to the writer of the work from which H. G. & Co. *profess* to have copied. Mr. JEREMIAH BENTWRIGHT of Ohio, the author of my work, was well known in the West as a successful horse-tamer long before Mr. RAREY was engaged in the business, and consequently he could not very well steal from a person who, however great his present popularity, had at the time Mr. B.'s book was written, no system from which to steal.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEORGE HOLBROOK,
Bookseller and Publisher, No. 290 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1858.

Emancipation in the West Indies.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Permit me to correct an error, into which several of the newspapers of this City have been led, in reference to the anniversary of NEGRO Emancipation in the West Indies. In several of the reports of the celebrations which took place on Monday last, the 1st of August is spoken of as the twenty-fourth anniversary of that great event. This is incorrect, as the British West Indies were not completely free till the 1st of August, 1838. By an act of the Imperial Parliament, which was not confirmed by the several Colonial Legislatures, the slaves of those Colonies were declared to be "apprentices"—whatever that might have meant in their case—from and after the 1st of August, 1834. At the termination of four years servitude, all domestic apprentices were to be unconditionally free, and at the expiration of six years, the apprenticeship of field-laborers, artisans, &c., was to cease and determine. The reason assigned for this distinction was, that domestic servants were compelled to devote the whole of their time—day and night—to the service of their owners, while the others would have their hours of relaxation. From an apprehension, however, that the six years' apprentices would revolt, on being left in bondage, while the domestics were freed, a subsequent act decreed unconditional freedom to all classes, on the 1st of August, 1838. The little Island of Antigua, alone, had the good sense to amend the Imperial act of 1833, and to give their slaves unconditional freedom on the 1st of August, 1834; consequently, it can be said correctly of that island alone, that the 1st of August last was the twenty-fourth anniversary of freedom. As concerns Jamaica and all the other Colonies, the last anniversary was only the twentieth; for (I speak from what I witnessed) the condition of the Jamaica negroes was far more tolerable under absolute slavery, than under that mockery—the four years' so called "apprenticeship."

It is a remarkable fact that while the free colored people of these Northern States always observe the anniversary of West India Emancipation, the former slaves of Jamaica, and their posterity, do not generally celebrate the day. It is not only not a public holiday, but it is prohibited from being observed as such, by law, the 1st of August, 1838, alone having been celebrated as such, by legislative enactment. Public offices are all open, and business is transacted on the anniversary, as on any other day; and although there is, and can be, no law to prevent the people from observing the day in any peaceable way they may think fit, it is invariably allowed to pass over without any visible demonstration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
TRELAWNY.

The Southern Peach Trade.

Some of the residents of Aikin and Kalmia, South Carolina, have found a better way to dispose of their peaches than drying and sending them North. Two years ago a single individual in that locality tried the experiment of sending a few boxes to this City for sale, which, coming quite in advance of the Delawares and Jerseys, found ready purchasers at high prices.

Last season was a poor year for fruit at the South, owing to a late frost, so that only a small quantity found its way North. Several "Richmonds are in the field" this season, and every Charleston steamer comes loaded down with peaches and other fruit, shipped by some twenty odd growers, foremost among whom is Col. GREGG, the mover of the enterprize, and who has alone forwarded about 1,000 boxes of peaches during the present season. A single firm in this City has, up to the present date, received 3,200 boxes of peaches from that vicinity, to say nothing of plums, nectarines, and apricots. The peaches mainly come in slat boxes, holding about one bushel each when well filled, but frequently turning out much less upon their arrival, especially after a stormy passage. The first shipments brought $10 and $12 per box, while those per steamer of Monday last sold at $3 50 to $5 each, as per quality. The first box of apricots brought $30.

Thus from a small beginning has, within a brief period, sprung up an extensive business, profitable to those engaged in it, and encouraged by our own citizens, who gladly welcome the advent of peaches before our northern sun has given the blush to the Honest Johns or Early Yorks, while all are very willing to have the peach season lengthened out at *both ends*.

City Items.

BOAT RACE.—A match race for $400 came off on Tuesday from the Atlantic Garden, Hoboken, between the celebrated boat *Dreadnought*, of Brooklyn, and the *Troublesome*, of Hoboken, both being exactly the same size—twenty-six feet. This race was in consequence of a challenge from the owner of the *Troublesome*, as the *Dreadnought* had beaten all the Hoboken boats opposed to her at her last sailing match. On the present occasion both boats went over exactly the same ground as before, and the result was that the *Dreadnought* beat her opponent in handsome style. The wind blew heavily from the eastward, a perfect gale at times. The *Dreadnought* was sailed on both occasions by her builder, HENRY SMEDLEY, of Brooklyn. He and his partners are acquiring reputation by the numerous fine boats they have built and are building. They lately executed an order for Mr. BROWN, of Wilmington, South Carolina, and are about filling another for Chili.

Miss MARY E. WARD, of Orange, N. J., the young lady who was accidentally shot in the arm by the Captain of the *Thomas E. Hulse*, at Fort Lee, during the disturbance there last week, will be unable, the surgeons say, to use her arm for some time. The ball, which entered near the elbow, has been extracted. The lady is a teacher in a Public School at Orange.

THE DOG POUND.—The following are the transactions at the Dog Pound since the dog law went into effect this Summer:

JUNE—Received 2,966, redeemed 101, killed 2,865; JULY—Received 2,006, redeemed 90, killed 1,916. Total killed 4,781.

THE SULLIVAN SUICIDE.—The imputation upon the character of his sisters, which was conveyed in the suicide's letter, and which was used in evidence before the Coroner, is pronounced by parties acquainted with them, most false and cruel. The girls are, and have long been, in the family of a citizen who gives them the best of names. Sullivan had been in the habit of getting money from them, and when they refused, under advice, any longer to furnish it to enable him to live in dissipation, he wrote the letter to frighten them, it is supposed.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Mr. Allen Clark, who was charged on the complaint of Cyrus Cummings, with fraudulently obtaining property, was examined yesterday before Judge CONNOLLY, and the examination resulted in the honorable discharge of the accused.

SUDDEN DEATH.—THOMAS O'NEILL, of New-Brunswick, N. J., aged 45 years, 4 months and 13 days, died suddenly in this City of apoplexy yesterday. His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

The American Chess Player in London.

We have just received letters from Mr. MORPHY and from some other correspondents in England. His score stood at the time of writing as follows:

Morphy	13	Barnes	6	Drawn	0
Morphy	3	Boden	1	Drawn	2
Morphy	3	Owen	1	Drawn	0
Morphy	2	Hampton	0	Drawn	0
Morphy	6	Löwe	0	Drawn	0

MORPHY and BARNES had also played two consultation games against STAUNTON and OWEN. Both games were won by Mr. MORPHY and his ally. Mr. MORPHY had also played a large number of games at odds, in all of which he had been victorious. STAUNTON had accepted Mr. MORPHY'S challenge. The match at Mr. STAUNTON'S request is to be played after the Birmingham Meeting, the stakes to be £500 a side. Mr. MORPHY was about to commence a short match (the winner of the first seven games to win) with Mr. LOWENTHAL for £50. The result of this contest will be known by the arrival of the next steamer. Mr. ROUSSEAU, Mr. BRYAN and Mr. EDGE were with Mr. MORPHY in London.—*Chess Monthly.*

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

Report of the Health Officer.

YELLOW FEVER—NUMBER OF CASES—NUMBER OF INFECTED VESSELS.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Health to-day, Dr THOMPSON presented the following report:

To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

GENTS: In compliance with the resolution which passed your Board some days since, I respectfully submit the following report and tabular statement of the number of infected vessels which have arrived in port, and the number of cases of yellow fever which have been sent to and treated in the Marine Hospital from the 16th of April last to the first of August inst. The tables have been carefully arranged from the records of Quarantine and the Marine Hospital, by Dr. WALSH, Assistant Physician of the Marine Hospital. They exhibit at a glance the sanitary condition of every vessel which has arrived with yellow fever on board this season, as well as that of those which have suffered from the scourge while on their passage, or while remaining in their ports of departure. The statement, as prepared, reads as follows:

Report showing of the number of sickly vessels, and facts in relation thereto, which have arrived in the port of New-York, at Quarantine, Staten Island, from the 16th of April to August 1, 1858 compared with the number of similar vessels, and like facts in relation thereto, which arrived in this port from the 10th of April to the 1st of August 1856

NUMBER OF INFECTED VESSELS—1858 AND 1856.

	1858.	1856.
Number of sickly vessels	43	47
Number of sick on their port of clearance	98	27
Number of deaths	51	16
Number of sick on their voyages	115	39
Number of deaths	39	34
Number of sick on their arrival	32	41
Number of sick subsequent to arrival	57	18

Recapitulation of cases of Yellow Fever sent from infected vessels to the Marine Hospital, from April 16 to Aug. 1, 1858, compared with the same of 1856, for the same period:

1856.		1858.	
Vessels from Havana	25	Vessels from Cardenas	3
Vessels from Ponce	6	Vessels from Sagua	1
Vessels from St. Jago	9	Vessels from Matanzas	1
Vessels from Trinidad	4	Vessels from Port au Prince	1
Vessels from C. Harbor	1	Vessels from Cienfuegos	3
Vessels from New-Orleans	1	Total	58
Vessels from Matanzas	3		
1858.			
Vessels from Havana	27	Stevedores engaged in discharging cargoes	4
Vessels from Kingston	41	Quarantine force, vessels having had sick on board	5
Vessels from Sagua	6	From iron scow *Dr. Rockwell*, and refuse material therefrom	2
Vessels from Port au Prince	3	Total treated	101
Vessels from Matanzas	7		
Vessels from Cardenas	1	Discharged well	52
Vessels from St. Thomas	1	Died	18
Vessels from St. Jago	2	Remaining in hospital	31
Vessels from New-Orleans	1		
Total	89		

Passenger from the *Grotto* Died on her passage from Saguanima 2

Quartermen discharging do 2

By the above tabular exhibit your honorable Board will perceive that the number of the arrivals of vessels from infected ports having yellow fever on board, or appearing on board subsequent to arrival, this season, is less by five than that of 1856 for the same period; and yet the vessels this season, though less in number than in 1856, have reported having had a much greater ratio of sickness and deaths in their ports of departure, and while on their voyages; and in a similar ratio have they sent cases of yellow fever into the hospital on their arrival and subsequent thereto.

The influx into this port of infected vessels, and of cases of yellow fever, in the year 1856, was unprecedented in the history of its Quarantine, yet we will find, by a close examination of the preceding table, that thus far this year the port has been much more seriously visited and threatened by the "tropic scourge" than even in 1856.

Forty-seven infected vessels from 12 ports, from the 16th of April to the 1st of August, in 1856; sent into the Marine Hospital 98 cases of yellow fever; one or two other hand, in 1858, from the 16th of April to the 1st of August, 43 vessels from 9 ports sent into the Hospital 89 cases of the same disease. Again, 47 vessels in 1856, reported having had, in their ports of departure, 27 cases of yellow fever and 16 deaths; while in 1858, 43 vessels reported 98 cases and 51 deaths. In like manner, 47 vessels in 1856 had 39 cases of fever on their passage to this port; while 43, in 1858, had 115 cases; and the same ratio is observable by the tables. In comparing the two years, in reference to the number of sick on arrival and subsequent thereto.

While thus far this year the importation of yellow fever has been greatly in excess over that of 1856, for the same period, nevertheless the port has not suffered from its spread, nor has it been exercised by any considerable alarm in relation thereto. This year, aside from the cases which have originated on the infected vessels and with the crews therefrom, there have been only twelve persons attacked with the disease, all of whom were employes a Quarantine. As is well known to your honorable Board, such was not true of the spread of the disease in 1856. The records of Quarantine show that before the first of August in that year, thirteen cases of yellow fever appeared on and within the Quarantine grounds, thirteen without the walls of Quarantine, on Staten Island, thirty on the shores of Long Island, and, besides, sundry cases in the persons of stevedores, removed from Quarantine and sickened in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Bearing this sad experience of 1856 in mind, and having the knowledge that we were getting a greater importation of yellow fever by nearly one half than I have from time to time recommended such restrictions and rules—such quarantine for infected vessels and persons arriving therein—such regulations for stevedores, lightermen and other employes at Quarantine—as the exigency of arrivals seemed to demand for the protection of the public health; and such restrictions, rules, regulations and quarantine having been duly indorsed by your honorable Board, and having proven successful thus far, in guarding the public against the spread of pestilence, I feel to thank the board for its cooperation and valuable assistance, and am inclined to persist in that course which seems both necessary and safe.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

The report of Dr. THOMPSON was accepted, and 250 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the authorities.

The following communication, in relation to the sickness on the *Jamestown*, was also presented:

UNITED STATES STEAMER JAMESTOWN,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, Aug. 3, 1858.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry of this date, about the fever cases of this ship since the 1st of June last, I have to state that since that period there have been admitted for medical treatment about thirty five. At that date the vessel was at anchor in the harbor of Gibraltar, Nice again, where she had been for about three months. The fever, in character, was a bilious intermittent one, which seems to be the epidemic of the coasts of Central America. It is commonly known as the Chagres fever. About the 1st of June, the cases began to assume a much more serious form than they had up to that time—many of them being eminently congestive, the brain, and lungs, and viscera of the abdomen being the seats of the congestion in different cases. One case only presented the appearance of yellow fever.

As soon as this was observed, the vessel left that port, and has been at sea nearly ever since. The cases were improved by this change, and there have been no very severe ones since. There has not been any death on board since the vessel has been in commission, either from this fever or any other disease. In all, about sixty persons on board have suffered from this fever. Their convalescence is extremely slow. It is to be supposed the health of these persons will not be reëstablished until they shall have been for some time in the Naval Hospital. Respectfully, &c.,
M DUVAL, Surgeon, U S. N.

Health Officer, New-York.

A communication was received from the Captain of the schooner *Everglade*, from Gonaives, asking permission to proceed to Brooklyn to discharge. Allowed to proceed on Thursday.

In the case of the bark *Fanny*, from St. Jago de Cuba, she has been discharged, cleansed and fumigated. She is allowed to come up to the City on the 7th inst.

The consignees of the ship *Messenger*, from Sagua la Grande, asked permission to discharge at Atlantic Dock, but were refused.

The consignees of the *Rattler* asked permission to proceed to the Atlantic Dock to unload. Laid on the table.

The City Inspector presented a report as to a nuisance at foot of Hammond-street, created by the falling in of earth. The Board directed the City Inspector to extend the sewer at an expense of not exceeding $150.

The City Inspector presented a report stating that the neighbors in the vicinity of the fat melting establishment of JOHN J ECKLES, regarded it as a nuisance. A committe of two were appointed to examine and report the following day.

The Commissioners then adjourned.

DEATH OF DR. A. P. BEIGLER.—This morning District-Attorney HUSON received a telegraphic dispatch from Col. LEWIS, Warden of Auburn State Prison, announcing the death of Dr. AUGUSTUS P. BEIGLER, of this city, confined in that institution. The dispatch does not state the cause of death, or how long the patient had been ill. It is presumed that the death was sudden and unexpected, as the family of deceased were not aware of his illness. Those who saw Dr. BEIGLER a few days since, found him depressed in spirits, and from his tone inferred that he did not expect to live a great while. Still, he was about and appeared to be in his usual health. He had not latterly been employed in the prison like many of the convicts, being out of work. Dr. BEIGLER was sent to Auburn about the 20th of May, 1857, by the Superior Court of Buffalo, on a sentence of seven years, for causing the death of ESTELLA MUER, by abortion. At that time he resided in this city with his family, and his family still reside here—his son, Dr. JOSEPH BEIGLER, succeeding to his practice and the management of his affairs. The family of Dr. H consists of five children—a son and daughter by his first wife, and three children by his last wife—who survives him. The dispatch from the Warden requested Mr. HUSON to communicate the intelligence to the family, and he did so. The announcement has plunged the whole family into the deepest grief; for through all the adverse fortune which has assailed deceased, his family appeared to cling to him with unwavering fidelity, and now mourn his death with the same sincerity that characterized their attachment in life.—*Rochester Union, 3d.*

Obituary.

General William Lingan Gaither, of Montgomery County, Md., died at Berkeley Springs on Monday last. The deceased had been long in public life, and was well known throughout the State as a gentleman of fine talents, a high sense of honor, and sterling integrity. He had frequently represented Montgomery County in both branches of the State Legislature, and at the time of his death was a member of the Senate, of which body he was for many years the presiding officer.

Cricket—Canada vs. United States.

THE UNITED STATES VICTORIOUS WITH FOUR WICKETS TO SPARE.

This match, which stood on Tuesday—when the stumps were drawn—26 runs for Canada, with the loss of 4 wickets, was resumed yesterday morning; the Canadians having succeeded in scoring the large number of 101 runs before their last wicket fell. The Canacians were unfortunate in having to go to the wickets in the evening and it resulted in the loss of Heward, the great gun of the previous day, and the dispersal again of Parsons and Napier, and T. Phillips, who played the ball into his wicket, the whole of them falling before the catapultas of Hallis; in their scores Heward made a good leg hit for 4 off Hallis, and T. Phillips another for 3 from Barker; Phillips making some fine play, and being joined by Hardinge, continued it in a most lively and scientific manner on Wednesday, until they parted company by his losing his wicket to Senior, who had been put on as a change for Barker, but not until they had raised the score to 48 runs, for a loss of 5 wickets. H. Phillips' score of 17 consisted of a 3, a 2 and singles, obtained by a very fine display of good cricket to all points of the field. He was succeeded by Sneath, who kept company with Hardinge for some time, until the latter was bowled by Hallis; his score of 12 was comprised of two twos and singles made off Senior and Hallis in scientific style—6 wickets and 55 runs. He was succeeded by Rykert, when there was a lively time between him and Sneath, Rykert stealing several byes; Sneath was at length got rid of by Senior, by a trimmer which took the leg stump—a lesson to first rate cricketers, who will try to draw or cut the balls if it is but about the thirty-second part of an inch clear of the near or off stump—7 wickets down for 65 runs. Sneath's score of 7 was made by 22s, one of them a cut to point and singles, all prettily got, one a draw to leg, the only play at that point except Senior's and Crossley's, during the match. Head succeeded, and on the first ball made a cut for 1, which rubbed off the 66 runs necessary to tie the 1st innings of the United States Eleven. For some time the play continued very lively, to the evident satisfaction of the spectators, who had become very numerous; the byes stolen by Rykert created great merriment, and the batting of him and Head was much applauded, particularly a neglect of Rykert's—a good six to square leg—into a crowd of lubberly lookers-on who would not move, one fat fellow stopping it with his body rather than get out of the way—it only scored 2. The Cricket Police were very neglectful in this innings. At length Rykert ran himself out while running a sure 4 to the leg from off Hallis, but Wilby fielded the ball and threw it in so truly to the wicket-keeper that it only scored 3, his score was made up of a 3, two 2s, and singles got by dashing play and pretty cricket; he left the ground amidst general applause, 8 wickets for 89 runs. His place was occupied by Peaniess, who, after stopping many good balls, and slipping one of them for 3, and scoring a single, ran himself out in trying a bye from Harry Wright, several having been scored in the previous few overs. This, and Rykert's mishap, rather dampened the ardor of the Canadians, which had been aided considerably by the hospitality administered to them—under the direction of the Committee—for the third day, in the shape of a collation, plentifully diluted with refreshment, which was furnished by Shepherd, of Fourth-street, under the tent of the Albany Club. By the time his wicket fell—the 9th—97 runs were on the telegraph. Fourdinier was the last to represent Canada, and, to begin with, sustained a maiden over from Hallis, whose bowling was well sustained, and, on the third subsequent over, he was bowled by a shooter from Barker, leaving Head to bring out his bat, with 11 to his name, by a 2, and singles made by very fine cricket and cautious play, against the fast bowling of Hallis, Senior, and Barker. The fielding of the United States Eleven was very good, but the pluck displayed by the Canadians occasionally bewildered them.

The close of the innings left 35 runs for the United States Eleven to go in against to tie, and 36 to get to win, and they went at it with a good will, fully expecting to wipe them off without losing a wicket. Waller and Barker led off to the bowling of Hardinge, in the first over, gave two wides, Waller making a cut for 1; on the next over Waller stopped a 1, and Barker a 3, from the bowling of Head. Hardinge bowled a maiden, and Waller cut for a 1 from Head, and a slip from Hardinge for 1, and 1 for an overthrow, when he was bowled, after playing very prettily for 4; 1 wicket, 9 runs. He was succeeded by Wilby, and shortly after, Barker gave an easy chance to Parsons at short leg, which was taken this time, leaving 4 to his name and 12 runs for a loss of 2 wickets. Bingham came to the wickets amidst the cheers of the spectators. After making some very lively play, to the great amusement of all present, and made a 3 out of a 1 from an overthrow, and a good leg hit for 2 from Hardinge, he got his leg before wicket and retired in favor of Sharp, leaving 16 runs for the loss of 3 wickets. Sharp received no share of applause, and did off very prettily and steadily with singles, running byes, and finally making a cut for 3 off Hardinge followed by two singles, to mid off and a cut from Hardinge and Head. Senior took Bingham's place and was soon bowled by Hardinge for 2 after giving a chance to mid on which was not taken. Harry Wright came in and went out again for 0 being replaced by Crossley, and on the next over from Head, Sharp made the desired 1 by a drive to mid on and a close run which nearly lost Crossley his wicket, leaving the United States Cricketers the winners with 4 wickets to go down. The total of the innings with wides and byes, amounted to 36 runs, leaving the match after all a very close one, and in no sense discreditable to the Canadians.

At the conclusion of the match the forces were mustered on both sides in front of one of the tents, when Mr. J. O. Heward, on behalf of the Canadian Eleven, presented the ball to Mr. Higham, the Captain of the United States Eleven, and in a few remarks thanked the United States Cricketers for the very warm and generous reception they had met with since their arrival in New-York. He desired to express the same feeling to all, for they had met nothing but the most generous welcome from all with whom they had come in contact. Mr. Heward briefly alluded to the differences among the Canadian cricketers, and said that they had offered the position of Captain to Mr. Pickering of Montreal, and to take in two other cricketers of his selection from the Eastern Cricket Clubs, but they had not received a response, and were greatly surprised on their arrival in New-York, at the protest which had been published by Mr. Pickering. He would cast no reflections, but they would on their return to Canada, submit their conduct and doings to the Cricket Clubs, and should abide by their decision. He advised New-York cricketers to heal their dissensions, shake hands and make friends, and, above all, endeavor to infuse the love of cricket into young Americans. Mr. Castle humorously replied. Thanks were offered to the umpires and scorers. Mr. Madison and Mr. Boultbee responding, after which, with cheers, the parties retired.

The following is the score:

CANADA—SECOND INNINGS

		Runs.
Heward	b. Hallis	5
T Phillips	b. Hallis	6
Napier, c. sharp	b Hallis	0
Parsons	b. Hallis	1
H. Phillips	b. Senior	17
Hardinge	b. Hallis	12
Sneath	b. Senior	7
Rykert	run out	11
Head	not out	11
Pearless	run out	4
Fourdinier	b Barker	0
Byes, 18; leg-byes, 3; wides, 6		27
Total		101

UNITED STATES—SECOND INNINGS.

		Runs.
Waller	b Hardinge	4
Barker, c. Parsons	b. Head	4
Wilby	b. Head	2
Bingham, l. b. w.	b. Hardinge	5
Sharp,	Not out	10
Senior	b. Head,	2
H. Wright	b. Hardinge	0
Crossley	Not out	1
Byes, 2, leg bye, 1; wides, 5		8
Total		36

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

Canada—First Innings

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Hallis	158	24	24	4	6
Barker	117	27	16	5	1
Crossley	38	13	5	1	2
Second Innings.					
Barker	89	23	9	1	3
Hallis	130	29	15	5	0
Senior	57	17	4	2	1
Crossley	9	5	0	0	1
United States—First Innings.					
Head	88	16	9	2	8
Hardinge	171	52	12	7	6
Parsons	68	32	5	1	0
Napier	12	9	1	0	0
Pearless	8	4	0	0	0
Second Innings.					
Hardinge	58	17	5	3	2
Head	57	11	7	3	3

Murders.

The Louisville *Courier* says: "A desperate fight occurred at a barbecue near Big Hill, Madison County, Ky., on Wednesday. A man named HALEY and his two sons killed three men, and mortally wounded two others. Two of the deceased were named JONES. The parties fled immediately and escaped. The police at Lexington arrested a man on Thursday suspected of being concerned in the affair, but he was subsequently discharged for want of evidence. On Thursday night another person was arrested in the same city."

The *Cincinnati Gazette* says: "MARY BOEGEL, aged twenty five, has for the last two weeks resided with her father, JACOB BOEGEL, who lives on Lock-street, opposite N ROPE'S candle factory. She was in the employ of Mr. LEWIS FAGIN, miller, until the family removed to the country on a Summer visit. On Saturday night, after having done up the household work in complete order, with some gaiety of spirit, singing as she worked, at about 8½ or near 9 o'clock, from the front door, she called up to her mother, at the window, to come with her and take a walk as the night was pleasant. The mother, not feeling well, excused herself, and MARY started off alone, hoping to meet BARBARA WHITE, a girl whom she expected that night to sleep with her. A little after 9 o'clock, BARBARA came and asked for MARY when she was told she had left to hunt her. The parents spent the remaining hours of the night with lantern in hand, going from house to house in the whole neighborhood, in vain search of their daughter. The search was continued on yesterday with no success. In the morning, a man who was teaching his dog to swim, observed a body floating on the water of the canal, just above Gordon's Old Mill. A call was made—some young men came, and the body was secured by a rope to the timbers of the race just above Fagin's Mill. It was immediately recognized as the body of the missing MARY. Coroner NOBLE held an inquest in the afternoon."

Commencement Week at Williams' College—Dr. Tyng.

The commencement exercises at Williams' College began on Sunday. The Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered by President HOPKINS. The address before the Society of Inquiry was delivered by the Rev Dr. TYNG, of this City. A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says of the Doctor's address:

"I hardly know how either to characterize, describe or report the discourse of the Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York, in the evening. His fame as an extempore popular preacher, whetted by the taste of his quality in a speech at the missionary jubilee two years ago had quite raised public expectation, and something in that line was anticipated. Instead of this, however, he read a long, learned and labored discussion of the Prophecies of the Bible as to the Inauguration of the Kingdom of Christ upon the Earth altogether novel in its character, and somewhat remarkable in its views and conclusions. He held that all human government, ancient, modern and intermediate, was but the organization of man's apostacy from God, whose will has never been adopted as the rule of any human government, Britain and America no more adopt the Divine authority than did Babylon and Persia. They tolerate and respect the religion of Jesus, but not out of regard to God, but from respect to the rights of man. The Mormon, the Mussulman, the Idolator and the Christian are all alike and equal in the eye of the modern and much vaunted 'Christian kingdoms.' They profess no religion, and their people may worship one or one hundred gods, if they so please. Thus God in his authority is banished from the earth. England bows to the coarsest superstitions in India, and fosters idols among its subjects; while America is preparing to sustain the African Slave trade and both license and legalize drunkenness.

Dr. TYNG turned to the prophecies for his hope and confidence. Here he found that four successive universal monarchies were to rule the world—then to come broken, fragmentary, divided and contentious kingdoms; all rejecting God—kingdoms of gold, silver, brass and iron;—but, finally, as the fifth universal kingdom, when the nations shall be as one, we are to have the real reign of God upon the earth. This is not, he said, to come through the slow amelioration and uplifting of people and Governments—he rejected the ordinary ideas of progress to a millenium—but by a mighty and sudden revolution. The four successive universal monarchies of the prophecies were the Babylonian, the Persian, the Grecian and the Roman—all had past, and we were now going through the chaotic stage, with the world divided among rulers and into kingdoms, all of man and illustrating his apostacy, and none of God. The succession of the universal reign of God he held from prophecy to be near at hand—the lines of prophecy are nearly run out; and he exhorted the young men whom he especially addressed, to go forth to their Christian life, prepared and expecting to be made the instruments of the new revelation and the great revolution."

This, you see, is a sort of Second Advent doctrine, and as expounded by the learned divine did not seem to me very flattering to human effort, under the New Testament dispensation, for the last 1800 years, nor very encouraging to a continuance in well doing for the benefit of the race and the government of men. Dr. TYNG is to publish his views—which he confesses are new to the world,—into a more concise and popular form, and present them to the public in print. They would certainly attract attention and discussion, and make him friends in new quarters.

Dr. TYNG is a clean, clear earnest speaker, with a strong, rich and vigorous voice, and neither shows his years nor his service. He has two sons in this college, one who graduates this week, and another in the sophomore class.

The following were chosen officers of the Alumni Association for the ensuing year:

President—Abraham B Olin, of Troy.
Vice President—Henry H Childs, of Pittsfield.
Secretary—N. H. Griffin of Williamstown.
Executive Committee—Calvin Durfee, Professor John Tatlock and the Rev Addison Ballard, of Williamstown; Jonathan Noble, of Schaghticoke; Alexander Hyde, of Lee.

Mr. CURTIS' oration was remarkably good, even for him. Its theme was the relation of education to Democracy. The general idea was, that the great capital truths upon which Democracy rests, morality, equality, &c. can only be apprehended practically by an educated, instructed, thinking people. The line of thought was not new; indeed it seems only a further development of President HOPKINS' Baccalaureate Sermon of Sunday.—but it's power lay in its illustrative and enforcing ideas. These were of signal beauty, now sparkling and now striking in their effect.

The new building for a chapel, senior recitation and lecture rooms, and Alumni hall which was arranged for last year, is rapidly progressing to completion. It will be finished this year, at a cost of about $15 000. It is a handsome edifice, designed by GERVASE WAINER, of New-York, with a tower and other elements of modern church architecture, and built of a blueish-gray limestone quarried in the town. When this is completed and occupied, the college will have all its wants in the way of room supplied. The old chapel building, directly opposite which is the new one located, is to be used for nails for the literary societies, the cabinets, &c.

Within the last year, there has been laid out adjoining and southeast of the Mission park, a college burying-ground. The spot is well chosen, and the class of 1858 have already placed a monument in it to three of their number who have fallen by the way. No attempt to rebuild the gymnasium, burnt a few weeks ago, has yet been made; yet such an institution ought to be regarded as a necessary and permanent fixture upon the college grounds.

Medical.

GROWING CONSERVATISM IN SURGERY.—Mr. J. C. SKEY, Surgeon to St. Bartholonew's Hospital, on opening a course of Clinical Lectures lately, talked spicily of the decrease of amputations and the conservatism generally of surgery. He says:

"The is no large or capital operations in surgery that is not undergoing a change in the direction of greater simplicity. Where are our pulleys in recent dislocations of the hip? What improvement ever equaled that of the introduction of chloroform, of anæsthetics? Pain abolished at one glorious sweep; you know that even within your own memory, let cavilers say what they please, it has become the recognized practice of all good surgeons in America, Asia and Europe to administer chloroform. Let no silly errors persuade you to the contrary. Again, look at injuries to the skull and the use of the trephine, where formerly it was used on every occasion, (realizing the lines to SIDSOPHEL—

'He used trephining of the skull
As often as the moon's at full,'

where formerly we were told to anticipate symptoms;) now the trephine is scarcely used at all; in Germany it is entirely condemned.

Let us take lithotomy operations again, and compare them with lithotrity. Yet though the appliances and means of lithotomy are more brilliant or improved, (I now speak of the lateral operation,) the deaths are at least 10 per cent; those of lithotrity, which is superseding it in private practice, are only 5 per cent.

Does the conscientious surgeon treat surgical aneurism now in the same manner that surgeons of the last century did? No! We have been compelled by the facts brought forward by the Dublin surgeons, to adopt the mode of cure by compression; it is not so brilliant or full of *éclat*, yet it is eminently conservative, and saves many valuable lives. Some London men say they like a cut at their cases, but the short and best cut of a case of aneurism is to cure it, and that is effected by pressure; the amputations and deaths after ligature, even for popliteal aneurism, were something terrible and enormous a few years ago; now we hear of internal aneurisms cured by specific methods.

Old dislocations are now reduced in people of advanced years, even at sixty, though Sir A. COOPER advised the opposite, and in the manipulation of other cases under chloroform it is marvelous what may be done. These are the cases that will make or mar you in practice.

As to the special subject of saving limbs after surgical injury, such as compound fractures with and without injury of vessels, I wrote a paper in 1855. I am every day more and more convinced of the force of the truths I then enunciated; I will not go with much detail into it. If a limb be cold or mortified and vessels impaired, there can, of course, be no second opinion as to the propriety of amputation; but I take cases on the confines of this extreme condition, and I ask myself very often, Shall I amputate or not? Fifteen years ago I had a great deal of night surgery at this Hospital; I may say I lived next door; and I have had many a half hour's walk up and down the quadrangle—half hours of agony, thinking, shall I amputate or not amputate? A hand and forearm of a patient is sometimes fractured by machinery, by a printing-press at night—the old rule, I now firmly believe "more honored in the breach" than in any, even slavish observance, was always to amputate; and mind, in doing that you take away the worsing-man's right hand perhaps; now that is a serious matter! We infringe the rule, and the infringements or errors of old rules taught us a good deal. I was every year more and more fortified in my opinion, now fully established, that you are not called upon to amputate in almost any injury of forearm and hand. Nature will repair the mischief herself.

Take, again, diseases of joints, and what do we find? What has the last ten years taught us? That you cannot have anchylosis without removal of the incrusting cartilage of such parts as the head of the femur or humerus, &c. This is not disease—it is Nature's own curative agency; yet how are we every day frightened at the words "ulceration of cartilages." Have you never seen his part finely injected with size and vermilion? If you have you would see a beautiful ring of granulations marking out the process of absorption, and thus, *pari passu* marking out Nature's conservative surgery. Yet how many dozens of knees do we see amputated, or ankles removed, because we mistake a healthy reparative process, tedious it may be, for a diseased state.

You have heard also, no doubt, (any of you industriously reading up for the college, at least,) of "primary" and "secondary" amputations. Well, there has been a great deal written on this subject, and as it is made to bear on conservative surgery, it is good in its essence, but it is impracticable. I have often explained why I don't believe in it. It may answer on the field of battle, where the surgeon is here in a trench to-day, and ten miles off to-morrow. I believe it is ridiculous in civil hospitals; for I say if a man is not operated on till the termination of six hours, why not give him 24, ay, 48 hours? In such cases I would say, in one word—do not take off limbs too soon; watch the case; watch it, that's the secret. I fought a case here the other day; I said give him 24 hours, and three days: I will not tell you the result—but that is the principle. I want you now to observe for yourselves, and take this with you, that in the last ten years there is happily growing up more tenderness and sympathy for patients; there is more humanity among the true and great surgeons."

RICORD.—The *Scalpel*, for July, contains, among other things, a letter from Paris, from which we extract a brief description of the great RICORD:

"He was at the bedside of a patient as we entered, and was speaking in rather a thick voice to his clinique, who crowded around him; he finished his remark with a low and suppressed laugh, and his students scattered, and I had a view of the man. Imagine a man about fifty five years of age, of medium height, slightly inclined to *embonpoint*, of pale complexion, bluish-gray eyes, and brown hair slightly sprinkled with gray. A prominent forehead and temples, over which ran heavy blue veins, and crow's foot wrinkles, a heavy under jaw and thick underlip, make his face one that could scarcely pass unnoticed; his eye had but little animation. Its fire seems to have burned out, but his wit is as brilliant as ever. He evidently prides himself much on this power. When he was making his observation of a patient his eyes started from his head, and rolled around, but seemed to fix themselves on no object, and his remarks on a case were frequently interspersed with exclamations and short sayings calculated to produce a laugh. He is a great actor, and his vast knowledge in nearly all departments of science, would have made him conspicuous in any profession. Although he is a native of America, being born in Baltimore, it is said he seldom or ever mentions the subject. He speaks English and several other languages fluently."

ANOTHER CANCER CURER.—A correspondent of *Reese's Gazette*, in Alabama, writes that a celebrated itinerant preacher and cancer doctor lately left that region for paris unknown, after selling his recipe for a large price. Here it is! "Take burrs of Jamestown weed, a bushel; white sumach leaves and bark, *a large quantity*; cancer weed, two large handfuls; tobacco, two large sound plugs; cut the tobacco fine, put all in a *big pot full of water*, and boil down to a salve. When cool, add *arsenic*, one ounce; mix well, spread on leather, and *apply freely*. Will the Middlesex Hospital try it, after they have had enough of Dr. FELL?

A statue has at been at length erected in Trafalgar-square London, to the memory of Dr. JENNER, the discoverer of vaccination. To America belongs the honor of contributing more funds towards this statue than any other country.

Professor E. R PEASLEE has recently been elected Orator of the New-York Academy of Medicine, and President of the New-York Pathological Society. He is still Professor of Physiology in the New-York Medical College.—*Reese's Gazette.*

Doctor FAY has resigned as Resident Physician at the Emigrant's Hospital on Ward's Island, and Doctor FORD has been chosen in his stead. Professor CARNOCHAN is still Surgeon-in-chief at the same hospital.—*Reese's Gazette.*

Naval Intelligence.

The U S. Sloop-of war *Constellation*, Captain CHARLES H. BELL, from the Mediterranean, *via* West Indies, last from Key West, July 23, arrived at this port Tuesday afternoon. The following is a list of her officers: J. B Bankhead, C. M. Fauntleroy, William F. Spice, Edward Barrett, Richard L Law, and Oscar F. Stanton, all lieutenants; John Johnston, purser; Thomas T. Field, 1st lieutenant of marines; Edward Hudson, surgeon; John Burrows, assistant surgeon; Eugene Mack, gunner; John Jarvis, carpenter; Francis Boon, sailmaker; R. S. Dumont, captain's clerk; John Borrows, boatswain, and C. F. Floar, purser's clerk.

The *Constellation* came up under canvas before a moderate easterly breeze, and moored with both bowers off the end of Lincoln's wharf, between the two ferries. She had royal yards aloft, and looked grandly as she entered the harbor, gliding along without an apparent ripple under her bows, and leaving a wake smooth as the surface of a lake. A more beautiful vessel the eye could not desire to rest upon. Like nearly all our other sloops-of-war, she mounts twenty guns on the main-deck, leaving her spar-deck clear for working ship.

Last evening at sunset she sent down her royal and topgallant yards, without a man aloft, as there were tripping lines and check lines to her yards, their lifts and braces. Those who wish to see a beautiful ship of war, in excellent order, would do well to take a view of the *Constellation*, where she now rides at her moorings.—*Boston Traveller, 4th.*

A SERVANT OF GEN. WASHINGTON.—An old colored man named JERRY, LOW residing on the farm of Major SMOOT of Alabama, is said to be 107 years of age. The Selma *Sentinel* gives the following history of his life:

"He was born the property of Col. FAUNTLEROY of Rappahannock, Virginia, in 1751, and while WASHINGTON was in Philadelphia, attending the Continental Congress, he purchased him from his master, giving £30 for him. Soon after he became the property of WASHINGTON, General WASHINGTON took command of the army—taking JERRY with him as his body-servant, which position JERRY occupied until the close of the struggle for American independence, taking an active part in all the battles in which WASHINGTON was engaged. JERRY recounts with great accuracy the prominent incidents of many battles, and shed tears while relating the hardships experienced by the soldiers of the American forces—especially of the hardships in the Jersey colony.

After the close of the war, JERRY was taken to Mount Vernon, where he remained until the year before the death of GENERAL WASHINGTON, when, becoming discontented in consequence of his wife moving to a distant neighborhood, he was sold to the owner of his wife a few years after JERRY'S wife died. He again becoming dissatisfied with his master, was again sold, and finally was carried to Richmond and placed in the public market, where he was purchased by the father of Colonel HUGH P. WATSON, now of Montgomery, Ala. Mr WATSON kept JERRY until his death, when he fell into the hands of his young master, Col. HUGH P. WATSON.

When the war with Mexico took place, and there was a call for volunteers to fight the battles of the country, Col. WATSON was one of those who volunteered. As soon as JERRY heard that, he said his young master should not go unless he, too, went with him. JERRY, true to his determination, induced by a faithful attachment to his master, went with the Talladega boys. JERRY would not only take every opportunity to kill a Mexican, but would, when he could not shoot one, win their money from the "valiant cevils," (a very popular phrase of JERRY'S when speaking of the Mexicans.) JERRY declares that he and one more of the Talledega volunteers (the name JERRY uses freely) were the only Americans that could beat the Mexicans at monte and such other games as they played, and as a proof of it, JERRY brought home quite a number of lumps of gold, which he took great delight in showing as specimens of Mexican currency. When the service of the Talledega volunteers expired in Mexico, JERRY returned with his young master.

Major SMOOT finally purchased JERRY'S wife, and Col. WATSON gave JERRY permission to go where and when he pleased. He stays most of his time at Major SMOOT'S, feeding pigs, working in the garden, and doing such little work as he feels disposed to

A Quaint Will.

From the New Haven Journal.

Judge MORRIS has shown us the following copy of a will recorded on the New-Haven Probate Records:

"In the name of God, sole Governor of all worlds, Jesus Christ, the Holy Ghost, the twelve Apostles, Saints, Thrones, Powers, Virtues, Angels, Archangels, Cherubims and Seraphims, Amen. I, David Ogden, of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, being in uncommon good health and spirits, and in my right mind and wits, do in the following manner make this my last will and testament. In primis. My body, this mass composed of flesh, blood, arteries, bones, cartilages, fibres and God wot not all besides, I commit, when drest in my best suit of black clothes, to its deep, dark, silent grave—'tis a dismal house I am to dwell in, yea verily, a mournful one; therefore, the dress for mourning is the most proper one for me. Thus let this body be drest for its coffin, which I pray to be made of sound mahogany wood, and not ornamented with brass nails and tin plates telling my name, age or death—my head will tell these things to the inquisitive in the grave. When this mass of corruption is thus equipped, let it be borne on the shoulders of four sturdy youths to its long home, the narrow grave, whom I would should be rewarded for their trouble with a decent pair of gloves each. By the way, should David Edwards, the Sunday next after my exit, conceive either my death or my life to merit a sermon, a short sermon, prayer, or a few hymns to be sent up to the throne of an all-pitying and merciful God, prythee let it be done; and for his trouble and good services in this solemn business, give him my best wishes for his welfare, accompanied with a compliment of £3 4 0, New-York currency. *Item*—My soul, God grant, if I have any or ever had, it may wing its flight to heaven, be placed conspicuously among the stars, fly on the wings of the wind, feed the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, the insects of the earth, or the fishes of the aquius deep waters: upon the whole, I give my soul to God. *Item*—It is my will and pleasure that a monument worth £10.-0.0., be erected in the burying ground in New-Haven to my memory, the motto and epitaph for which I leave wholly to the discretion of my worthy friend and brother, Pierpont Edwards, Esq.

To my sister Polly Cozens Ogden I give, grant, bestow, and bequeath all my worldly concerns—goods, chattels, lands, tenements and hereditaments which I, whist an inhabitant of this planet, was in possession of, in fee simple or otherwise, to her and her heirs forever, she first paying, satisfying, and canceling all lawful dues, debts, and demands against the same; also, paying to Susan Edwards, my lovely niece, the sum of £25, New York money, to be laid out for a mourning-dress for her the said Susan, by her the said Susan. I appoint, constitute, and make Pierpont Edwards and David Daggett, Esqs., of New-Haven, and Aaron Ogden, Esq., of Elizabethtown, in New-Jersey, executors of this my last will and testament. Witness my hand and seal. Dated at New-Haven this 12th day of February, 1789.

DAVID OGDEN.

TELEGRAPH TO NANTUCKET.—The Nantucket *Inquirer*, of the 3d inst., says: "We had a call from Mr. BISHOP, who arrived here on Saturday for the purpose of again prosecuting his efforts to effect telegraphic communication between Nantucket and the Continent. Such perseverance as

Crops in Europe.

From the Mark Lane Express, July 19.

This week opened with most beautiful weather, hot, sunny and forcing—just such as was required after the previous steady rain of Friday and Saturday—filling the wheat ears, and drying the hay already partly made. As it continued fine up to Thursday evening, a good completion of this work was effected, and much exposed to the showers went up at last in tolerably fair condition, but with some loss to the farmers from the vicissitudes in the weather for eight or ten days. The first portion secured was in beautiful condition and this will most probably command a good price throughout the season, as compressed hay is now going out of the country for our troops in the East. The best old qualities for this purpose are now selling well, and making room for the new, when the price encourages the growers to bring it to market. On Thursday the metropolis and some parts of the country were visited with a very violent thunder-storm, and Friday proved very showery; but Saturday was again extremely fine, with a hot sun, ripening the corn very fast, and pushing on to harvest, in the early districts, all the forward pieces of wheat and barley. If the weather holds up next week, a good commencement will be made in many counties.

The past week, though mostly fine, finished with storms and rain. Had the weather continued open, some quantity of wheat would have been cut, as the crops in many parts are ripe. Notwithstanding the wet has hindered harvest and done some local injury, as a whole it has been beneficial; serving to fill the ears where the grain would have been thin, and adding considerably to the bulk of Spring corn and root crops, turnips and potatoes especially. Fine rains have also generally obtained on the Continent, giving a prospect of a second crop of hay where the first was scanty, and considerably removing the fear respecting the crop of maize in the South. The danger now is more on the score of excessive wet than drouth, the time being critical. New wheat is becoming plentiful in Italy and the southern parts of Europe. France, with a favorable time, will soon have her markets amply furnished; and it is to be expected that the exciting advices which will soon have reached New-York will give a spurt to the market there, and produce more liberal shipments. The nearer foreign markets have all felt the beneficial change of weather, and are generally receding. Baltic advices being calm after much fluctuation.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.—Aug. 3.

Receipts at the Buffalo Cattle Yards, (L. CROCKER & Co.,) for two weeks ending Saturday, July 31:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Total	1,581	200
Shipped to Eastern markets	1,581	200

The sales that transpired at these yards were 48 head of cattle at 3½c., gross weight, 19 head at 3¾c., 20 head at 3½c; total, 87; and 200 sheep at $3 ₱ head.

Receipts at CUSHING'S Yards for the week ending Saturday, July 31:

	Hogs.
Total	1,975
Shipped to Eastern markets	1,002
Taken by Distillers for feeding	319
Taken for Buffalo market	126
Left over	528
Total	1,975

Sales 319 stock Hogs at 4 1-5c.@4¼c.; 48 corn-fed at 4¾c.; 71 still fed at 4 3-10c.; and 76 fat stock, at retail, from 4 to 5¾c.

Spirit of the Trade Circular.

ABRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, and the market closes steady but dull, at 44c. for shipping lots. Common Resin has been without change since our last, and to-day the market is dull, at $1 50 for lots afloat. Pale and medium are dull, at unchanged prices.

OILS—Crude Sperm has been rather more active, with sales at the East of 1,760 bbls, at $1 20, and 60 bbls. Head, at $1 30. In Crude Whale, we note sales of 1,800 bbls., at 48c.@52c., including a lot of 100 bbls. Dark, at 44c. Lard Oil is in fair demand, at 85c. Linseed steady, at 73c. ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—We have no material change to note in the Tallow market since our last. Manufacturers are buying in small quantities, at 9¾c., at which figure some 70,000 lbs. have been sold for Fall use. We note from our London advices of 19th ult., ₱ *Europa*, that Tallow is dull there, at 48s. 9d. on the spot, and 48s. 6d@9d. for the last three months. The Liverpool market is inactive, at 51s.@51s. 6d. for Butcher's Association.

LARD—A better demand may be noted for this article since our last, in part speculative; and with light arrivals, and a stock much reduced, prices have improved and close with an upward tendency. The stock is reduced to about 10,000 bbls.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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BY THE AUTHOR OF

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which had so extraordinary a circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and was everywhere quoted, applauded, and imitated.

"TWO MILLIONS"

is distinguished by all the brilliant characteristics of the writer as to wit, force, and tenderness, and will be found in all respects equal, if not superior, to

"NOTHING TO WEAR."

"Look through the world which all about you lies,
The noisy town, its common, daily life,
Flushed with coarse passions hot with selfish strife,
The crowded street, the dens of vice and want,
The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will, the epic of to-day."

"TWO MILLIONS."

A SMALL, ATTRACTIVE 12mo.

In FANCY BOARDS, 50 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

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DOCUMENTARY HISTORY
OF THE
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CONSISTING OF
Letters and Papers relating to the Contest for Liberty, chiefly in South Carolina, from originals in the possession of the Editor, and other sources:
By B. W. GIBBES, M. D.,
Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the New-York Historical Society; of the Georgia Historical Society; &c. &c.

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A TEXT-BOOK OF
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designed for the use of
Schools, Seminaries and Colleges
in the United States.
BY
HENRY GOADBY, M. D.,
Professor of Vegetable and Animal Physiology and Etymology in the State Agricultural College of Michigan.
1 handsome vol. 8vo,
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"The attempt to teach only Human Physiology, like a similar proceeding in regard to anatomy, can only end in failure, whereas if the origin (so to speak) of the organic structures in the animal kingdom be sought for and steadily pursued through all the classes, showing their gradual complication and the necessity for addition of accessory organs till they reach their utmost development, and culminate in man, the study may be rendered agreeable and interesting, and be fruitful of profitable results.

Throughout the accompanying pages, this principle has been kept steadily in view, and it has been deemed of more importance to impart solid and thorough instruction on the subjects discussed, rather than embrace the whole field of Physiology, and, for want of space, fail to do justice to any part of it."

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ALICE TRACY, assuming other characters,
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The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
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To be followed by the Drama of
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The whole to conclude with
THE NEW FOOTMAN.

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JONES' WOOD.
In consequence of the continued inclemency of the weather, the above Festival is postponed to the
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On MONDAY, AUGUST 9,
The amusements offered to the public will be:
GRAND CONCERT,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
CONDUCTORS:
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The CONTEST BETWEEN the VARIOUS SANG-VERINS will take place on the last day of the Festival.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The rail-road cars on the 2d and 3d avs will run every minute. Steamboats will run to carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th, and 23d sts.

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Splendid display of FIREWORKS by Edge.
These elegant entertainments commence at 8 o'clock.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, the
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WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls; situations; one as first rate cook; understands meats, soups, pastry, and cooking in all its branches; the other as waitress and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; both willing, capable and obliging, no objections to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 340 7th-av., near 31st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, EDUCATED, AMERican Widow, without incumbrance, a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; or would act as housekeeper for a delicate lady, or widower of family. Understands the care of children perfectly, and will be found qualified to discharge her duties faithfully. Call at No. 129 Waverly place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, or as nurse and chamber maid, by a highly respectable Protestant girl; has had experience in both capacities; is a good cook, and can undertake to please in washing and ironing; furnishes the most satisfactory recommendations. Inquire for ELIZA, at Manning's Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meats and poultry, and pastry, if required; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation as saleswoman, housekeeper or ladies' companion; would leave the City if required; compensation no object; would not object to the instruction of children. Communications addressed to Miss HARPER, No. 439 Grand-st., will meet attention for 1 week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one to do general housework in a small private family or take the care of a babe; the other as chambermaid or would take care of children; can do plain sewing; have good City references. Apply at No. 89 Baltic-st., between Hicks and Columbia, Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing, in a gentleman's family, by a most respectable woman; is a thorough and competent cook, neat in her kitchen, has lived in first-class families, and can give the most unqualified references. Inquire for LATICIA, at Manning's Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference given from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 220 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young widow woman, whose child (the first) is six weeks old. She has abundance of milk, and is in every respect a model of fine health. Her character, temperament and appearance are all that can be desired in a nurse. Address at Dr. MACDONALD'S office, No. 651 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A situation for herself and niece, in one family or separately; is a good baker and excellent washer and ironer; does up linen in a magnificent style. Wages $3. The other is 15; minds a baby, sews well, and will do light chamber work. Wages $3 to $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands pastry, game, jellies, desserts, and all other dishes; also, French cooking. No objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 60 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent and well-recommended American young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is a good cook, and a very good laundress. The other a neat chambermaid, waitress or child-nurse, and a plain seamstress; will go in the country. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman as nurse and seamstress, housemaid or housework in a small family; particularly fond of children; highly educated; speaks the French language fluently; is a person of most undoubted character; will take very moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a few families' work by the day or week; perfectly understands making all kinds of ladies' robes; terms moderate. Also, a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. City reference given. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 374 3d-av., bet. 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SITUations, one as cook, washer and ironer—the other as house and chambermaid; or, as waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 194 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general house and chamberwork; is a good washer and ironer, and is kind to children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 6 Bank st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waitress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by a smart girl, having good references. Two American small girls also want situations to care children &c. They, with others, can be seen at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and chamber maid, or do the work of a small family; is a good washer and ironer; has been brought up in England; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 257 7th-av, between 26th and 27th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 508 8th-av. and Horatio st. Call for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous of procuring a situation as nurse; she has acted in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at the Ladies' Depository, No. 892½ Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as laundress. Each has good City reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for two days, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, and has lived three years in her last place; good references given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 West 26th-st., near 10th-av., back room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook, and one that understands her business, and also as washer and ironer. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 West 16th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; will be found trustworthy and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen this day only, at 8 6th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is well experienced in the care of young children and infants; is accustomed to take entire charge and bring them up by hand. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 108 16th st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waiter and valet; latter preferred; can give the best of City reference as regards honesty and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD EDUcated, clean and tidy German Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework in a small family. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant person, a situation as nurse, competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Can be seen in 46th-st, five houses west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 248 25th-st, between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN of respectability, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is two months old; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG German lady, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address E. N., seamstress, Box 109, N. Y. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, INTELligent lad, 15 years old; is willing to do any thing to please his employers; writes a fair hand. Address B. E., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a small family to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 17th-st., near 9th av.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGUlar meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 8 o'clock P. M.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1858.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the VIth ward Republican Association of Brooklyn will be held THIS EVENING, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock, at Andrews' school-room, corner of Clinton and Baltic sts.
JOHN COCKLE, President.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETing of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 350 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 5, at 7½ P. M.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

PATENT ORNAMENTAL MULTIGRADE FENCING.—This Fencing is manufactured at the New-York Pinning Mill, corner of Bank and West sts. It can be made very handsome, of various patterns to suit the taste; is very durable; it will follow any grade, and will not cost more than a common picket-fence. It is well worthy the attention of all who may want a cheap, but ornamental fence. Address
R. R. THROCKMORTON,
Bank and West sts., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN with good reference, in City or country, as coachman and plain vegetable gardener; he is willing to make himself generally useful; would take moderate wages; knows his duties in every respect; can milk and take care of fowls; distance and location no object; a good home more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, with undoubted City references, desires a place in City or country as coachman and groom; will be found an acquisition to any family requiring a faithful, honest and careful driver, which his late employer, W. Annable, Esq., of No 3 Nassau-st., will testify. All particulars required will be fully answered by applying as above.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses in every respect; is willing and capable of making himself generally useful; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who well understands his business, and can produce the highest testimonials from his last place; no objections to the country for the Summer. A note addressed to C. M., Union square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing, obliging and competent in any respectable family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. D, Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener by a young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of reference. Address A M, Box No. 108, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving, and can take charge of a vegetable garden; can give good reference from his last employer. Address JAMES, Box No. 115, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a Protestant German, single man, who has the very best references, for several years, from City and country, as to capability, sobriety, &c. Address J. K., at Seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION AS coachman or groom; can attend a small garden; would make himself useful and obliging; can produce good reference. Address J D, Box No. 115, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; can give good reference from his last employer. Address T, Box No. 200, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LIGHT PORTER or fireman, or would care horses and can milk cows; is willing and obliging; good references given. Address M. M., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER BOY, A SITuation as porter, in a wholesale or retail store; can write and figure good, and has good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver. Apply, for two days, at No. 260 West 13th-st., third floor.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as copyist, at a fair compensation for services. Good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, No. 5 Thompson-st., immediately.

TEACHERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. AMER. SCHOOL INST., APPLETON BUILDING.

MALE TEACHERS OF MUSIC.
(Vocal and Instrumental.)
1 for Ala., $1,200; 1 for Ark., $850; 1 for Penn., $400 and board; 1 for N. Y., $500 and board.
FEMALE TEACHERS OF MUSIC, (Vocal and Instrum'l.)
1 for New-Brunswick, $350 and B.; 1 for Miss., $450; 1 for Md., $300 and B.; 3 for Tenn., $430 to $700; 2 for N. Y., $300 to $400 and B.; 1 for N. Y., $330 and B.; 2 for Ohio, $300 to $400 and B.; 1 for Geo., $300 and B.
TEACHERS OF PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING.
1 for Mass., $300 and B.; 1 for N. C., $300 and B.; 1 for Geo., $300 and B.; 1 for Ala., $400 and B.
FEMALE TEACHERS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN.
1 for Penn., $400 and B.; 1 for N. Y. City; 1 for Penn., $300 and B. Also, 3 governesses to teach Music, French and English to Schools; 1 to teach Music, Mod. Languages and English, for N. Y City, to whom a large salary will be paid. Teachers of Music, English and French or Painting wanted, to go South and West. Teachers who are fully competent only, will apply. City correspondents will call at SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.'S, No. 346 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE WITH FIVE YEARS' experience as an instructor of both sexes, desires an engagement. In addition to the ordinary branches of a collegiate education, the advertiser can read, speak and write French and German; is well versed in history, ancient, mediæval and modern, and in the belles lettres; a practised composer himself, he is deemed to excel in imparting skill in English composition; has gone through a course of law, and understands double entry book-keeping. Good references given. Address DEYNCOURT, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A member of a class which has just been graduated from Yale College. Has letters of recommendation from President Woolsey and Prof. Olmsted, both as regards character and scholarship. Would prefer a situation near New-York or Boston, but has no objection to going South or West. Address EDUCATION, Fair Haven, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED—ONE IN CLASSICS, one in English, in a School for Boys, in this City. Applications to be made in writing. None need apply who have not taught in this City. Address (till Sept. 1) A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Broadway, corner of Amity-st., New-York.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD family and well educated, would like to find a respectable family where she could teach the French language in exchange for her board, either at once or in September. Best references given. Address M. N., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of experience in teaching desires a situation in a few families to teach children the English branches. Oral instruction can be given to those whose age renders them incapable of studying. Address R. C. R., Clark's Hotel, Washington-st., corner of Jay.

PENMANSHIP.—CLERKS AND YOUNG MEN preparing for clerkships may obtain a splendid and extremely rapid hand, by joining one of the subscriber's private classes. Entire success warranted. Terms, &c., on application. W. S. MACLAURIN, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Library floor, room No. 10.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion to teach small children the English branches, with music, either in private school or family. References given. Address J. M, Box No. 711, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER TO TWO or three small children. A moderate compensation taken. Address ANNA, Box No. 200, New-York *Times* Office, or No. 169 Bowery.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—THREE FIRST-RATE PROTESTANT women, to live in a private family, in the country, two hours' ride from the City—one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; and one as children's nurse and seamstress; good wages will be given for good help. None other need apply. Call at Nos 29 and 31 Park-place corner of Church-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOOK KEEPER, IN A LARGE country store, near this City; a smart active young man, to act in the capacity of book keeper and cashier. One familiar with the country business preferred. Steamboat Office foot Fulton Market slip. Apply, in person, to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A SILK AND FANcy dry goods jobbing house. One who understands hosiery, small wares, &c., and can influence some good short-time trade, may address, with real name and where last employed, to box No. 399 Post-Office.

WANTED—I

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 70 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alex. Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Wattehouse, Son & Morrison, New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Corning, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes.
Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France.	Belgium.	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal.	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyreut, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 30 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
H. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

MAXWELL & DART,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENEY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $37 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a state Stock at once profitable and secure
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1887 principal and interest payable in the City of New York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3 301 000, ($1,845 000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.)
With assets, consisting of real estate, Stocks, &c., $4,015,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to..... 33,623,564
The population is 70.000.
The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., 51 Wall st.
Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby ordered payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right be duly received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 4th day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company:
Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago on the first Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad bridge.
A circular, accompanied by the Engineer's Report, and estimates of the cost of said bridge, and other information explanatory of the project, and its advantages to this Company, will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—An installment of 10 per cent. upon the capital stock of People's Loan and Relief Company, will be payable to the Treasurer, James H. Woods, Esq., at the Office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, on Monday, September 6 next. By order,
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor.
A. C. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of said Company, its unsecured Bonds, &c., are required to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich. July 26, 1858.
COUPONS—DETROIT WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the interest coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.
ROBT. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE (1st proximo) on Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid on and after Monday next, Aug. 2, upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office No 91 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Aug. 2 inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$41,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST MORTGAGE, upon real estate in this City, in sums of $2,000 to $5,000. Applications for loans upon other securities will not be entertained. ROBERT M. STREBEIGH, Tribune office.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the [illegible] BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises; attention to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., loaned at the highest rates, or money advanced to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 189 Broadway, room No. 25.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1856.
80 per cent of the profits to be assured.)
DIVIDEND—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar	Jno Seward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee.
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center.	J. Howland.
D. D. Smith.	F. G. Foster.	Rob. S. Howe,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster.
	J. A. J. Gray	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provide a that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO July 22, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago on the 16th day of August next in exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, inst. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 10 W. 11 ST., NEW YORK, July 7 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK July 21, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day
A. PARKHURST, Cashier

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL divide d of TWELVE PER CENT on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK July 14, 1858
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst
RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No 72 Wall st
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 38 Wall st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on th capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until that day
RICHARD C. COWDES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No 19 Nassau-st. on and after the second day of August next.
—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-st.

MARINE BANK—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank.) New York insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President J. N. KEELER, Secretary

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

PARTNER WANTED.—A LADY HAVING A house would like to meet with a party to join her in keeping a private boarding house. To a person with capital or some good furniture, this is a chance seldom met with. Address W. W., Madison-square Post-Office, for three days.

$1,200.—WANTED A PARTNER, WITH $1,200, to engage in one of the best paying businesses in the country. To one willing to reside in Philadelphia, an opportunity to realize from $3,000 to $5 000 per annum offers. Address IRON WARE, Box No. 160, *Times* Office, with name, &c.

TWO DRUG-STORES WANTED.—THE best cash terms and all particulars asked for; must be well located, and average $5 per day. Address MEDICUS, care of India Rubber Glove Co.

TO OIL BROKERS.—A COMPETENT AND ACtive person, familiar with the purchase and sale of oils, will find a steady and reliable business by addressing L. M., lower Post-Office, with address and references.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $20,000 to $40 000 capital, to engage in banking business already established in a large Western city. Address box No. 3,744. Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No 69 South st.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1858.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A quantity of firewood as hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction to pay expenses, unless claimed by the owner within three months from this date viz.:
Eleven cords (more or less) of oak firewood, taken from the pier at foot of Amos st., North River January 26, 1858.
D. A. NASH, Clerk.
NEW YORK, July 26, 1858.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.
NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating or purchasing a note given by us to James McBride Trustee for $2 999 30, dated June 25 1857, and payable eighteen months after date, as the same will not be paid by us on the ground of no consideration or value received.
HOPKINS HAYES, PALMER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of J. JOHNSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JEREMIAH JOHNSON,
JOSEPH MERRITT.
The business will be continued by JEREMIAH JOHNSON and JOHN UNDERHILL, under the name of J. JOHNSON & CO. JEREMIAH JOHNSON,
JOHN UNDERHILL.
No. 58 BEAVER ST., CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK Aug. 2, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership, under the name of C. S. SLOANE & CO., for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business.
CHRISTIAN S. SLOANE.
JOHN M. HOPKINS.
RICHARD P. HART DURKEE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will hereafter jointly continue the importation of watches and jewelry, under the style of SIMONS, HILLS & CO., at Nos. 52 and 54 Nassau-st., corner of Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Aug 2, 1858.
HENRY SIMONS.
GEO HILLS.
LEWIS BENJAMIN.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, Iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E G Lott NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow
CANADA Lane leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston Wednesday Aug 11
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wednday, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday Aug. 25
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednday, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the ARCTIC AIRE are now running. The SHERTand the next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway.
Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class $90; second class $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 1
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 22

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	From Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York
NORTHERN LIGHT.. Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL..... Sept 4	Oct 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water light compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Prices of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Spents d'steiwes in London and Paris
D. TORRANCE, no. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct on WEDNESDAY Aug 25
The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths closets &c.
Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be paid on board.
Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations
Freights will be taken at the current rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD DREW & CO., No. 98 Front-st.
For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINE, Commander, will leave from Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18

FOR LIVERPOOL—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. MOODIE Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY EVENING Aug. 9. Passage money for first class passengers only for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Freight taken at reasonable rates.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW—LIVERPOOL; BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line $60.
FROM NEW YORK
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug 7, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions $30 Apply for freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG No 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. SIMMES, Notary Public, No. 194 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.
The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st, New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent
Montreal, Quebec, Toronto Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
FOR PORT TOWNSEND, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
The A 1 splendid clipper bark VIKERY will have earliest dispatch. As a fast sailing vessel, with every convenience for passengers, kind and attentive commander, she is unrivaled. Will make the passage in 110 days. Passengers will do well to give her attention, as she will be the first to leave for above port.
For freight or passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st, or on board at pier No. 6 N. R.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP SHERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of DUANE.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP SHERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of DUANE. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY.
FROM NEW YORK TO NEWPORT AND RETURN.
Fare only $3 for the Round Trip.
No extra charge for berths
No loss of time from business
The swift, staunch and magnificent Sound and Ocean steamer
COMMODORE,
(of the Boston and Stonington line) W. H. FRAZER, Esq., Commander, will make an
EXCURSION TRIP
As above, leaving her Pier, No. 15 North River, foot of Liberty st.,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug 7,
At 6 o'clock precisely, arriving at Newport next morning about sunrise.
Returning the COMMODORE will leave Newport on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock precisely, arriving in New-York on Monday at 6 o'clock A M
A SPLENDID BAND OF MUSIC
Will accompany the boat.
For full particulars see descriptive programme, giving account of entire route, scenery &c., &c., which can be had at the office of the COMMODORE, Pier No. 15 North River.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle Fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATTLENE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE SEA AND FISHING Excursion to the Chelsea Banks, advertised for Wednesday, the 4th, will take place on FRIDAY, the 6th, or on the first fair day after. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the first fair day. A BANCKER,
P. H. JONES.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 32 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.
MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
THROUGH IN 18 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P M. for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains
For further information, tickets, &c, inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular and old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT, Highlands Ocean House, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Middletown and Red Bank.
The new and elegant steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H B PARKER,
Will run from Robinson-st. Pier, North River, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 3, 11½ A.M.	Tues. 3, Red Bank.... 2 P.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 11½ A.M.	Wed. 4, Red Bank.... 3 P.M.
Thursday Aug 5 7½ A.M.	Thurs. 5, Pleas Bay 7 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 12 M.	Thurs 5, Red Bank, 3½ P.M.
Friday, Aug 6.... 7½ A.M.	Fri 6, Pleasure Bay 7 A.M.
Friday Aug 6.... 1 P.M.	Fri 6, Red Bank.... 5 P.M.
Saturday, Aug 7, 8 A.M.	Sat 7, Pleasure Bay 8 A.M.
Saturday, Aug 7, 3 P.M.	Sat 7 Red Bank .... 6 P.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay *only* every trip and the HIGHLAND LIGHT will go to Red Bank every afternoon.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK, The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson st N R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug 4, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Aug 5, 10½ A.M.	Thursday Aug 5, 10¾ A M.
Friday, Aug 6 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug 6 5¾ A. M.
Saturday, Aug 7, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug 7, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug 8 7 P. M.	Sunday Aug 8 3½ P M.
Monday, Aug 9 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 9, 6¼ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10 3½ P M	Tuesday, Aug. 10 6¾ A.M.
Wednesday Aug 11 4 P M.	Wednesday, Aug 11 6¾ A.M.
Thursday Aug. 12 4 P. M	Thursday Aug 12 6¾ A. M.
	Friday Aug, 13. 6½ A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat, also stages to all parts of the country.

AUGUST FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular and old established line
FOR SHREWSBURY,
Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's and Brown's Docks, (Middletown,) and Red Bank.
The favorite steamer
OCEAN WAVE
will run as follows from Pier foot Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 3.. 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug 3...11½ A.M.
Wednesday, aug. 4. 8 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug 4. 12 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5..10 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 5.. 2 P.M.
Friday Aug 6 11½ A.M.	Friday, Aug 6.... 3½ P.M.
Saturday, Aug 7.. 1 P.M.	

The LAURA *will not* connect with this boat.
Squan Stage connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON,
The favorite and new steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A M. Returning will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A M., Stony Brook at 9 Northport at 10, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

AU

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met Wednesday, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A number of petitions as to the erection of sewers in various localities were laid over.

A remonstrance was received from property owners in East Broadway, against the construction of a proposed sewer between Pike and Market streets

Several communications from the Street Commissioner, with estimates for flagging sidewalks in various parts of the City, were laid over.

A number of reports from the Board of Aldermen, as to personal taxes, were referred to appropriate Committees.

A communication was received from the Corporation Attorney, stating that $675 53 had been received at his bureau for the months of June and July, being penalties on suits instituted; also, a statement of judgments returned and recovered for violation of City ordinances.

THE WARD'S ISLAND PURCHASE.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 16 to 3, and overruling the veto of the Mayor, in the proposed purchase of lands on Ward's Island.

Councilman CROSS argued against the purchase, and Councilman GENET in its favor.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

The Board adopted a resolution, by a vote of 14 to 3, that the Councilmen shall receive eight dollars per day, not exceeding ten meetings per month. There was no debate on the subject.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors held a special meeting on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., at the Rotunda, for the purpose of adopting resolutions expressing their regret at the death of Mr. JOHN GRAY, late Warden of the City Prison.

Governors DUGRO, GUNTHER and OLIVER were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions, and retired for that purpose.

On their return, a series of resolutions was presented by Governor GUNTHER, expressing the deep sympathy of the Board of Governors with the family and friends of the deceased Warden, and their high appreciation of his private character and moral worth, as well as of the faithful discharge of his public duties. It was also proposed to attend the funeral from the residence of the deceased, (corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue,) to-day, Thursday, at 1 P. M.

Governor OLIVER seconded the resolutions appropriately.

He was happy to bear testimony to the high worth of Mr. GRAY, both in his private and public capacity.

The resolutions were carried and the Board adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met, Wednesday, in Worth street, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

Beyond ordering the payment of sundry accounts, the Board transacted little business. A report was read from a Committee, stating that they did not believe anything was due to Mr. GREGORY, late keeper of the buildings at Seguine's Point, with the exception of $27 as an indemnity for moneys paid for fuel and other expenses.

The Board then adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly return:

Number Emigrants arrived to July 28, 1858			44,534
Number Emigrants arrived since to Aug. 4.....			3,531
Total			48,065
To same date in 1857			113,359
	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in institution W. I.	1,094	1,318	1,355
No. inmates in institution M. H.	126	190	145
Totals	1,220	1,508	1,500
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858			$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to July 28			$108,024 59
Receipts since to Aug. 4, for commutation of alien passengers			7,118 00—115,142 59
Total			$147,298 48
Disbursements as per previous account to July 28, 1858.....			$126,728 50
Number payments in July 28, 1858			—126,728 50
Balance of Commissioners' Fund			$20,569 98

MAYOR'S VETO.—Mayor TIEMANN has returned without his approval the resolutions of the Common Council directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for a number of gas regulators and burners for the public buildings and street gas-lamps of the City. He assigns his reasons, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return the resolutions passed by your honorable body directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for a sufficient number of "Johnson's gas regulators and burners combined," to supply all the public buildings where the City pays for the gas used, and also all the street gas lamps.

I have endeavored to ascertain, from the papers submitted to me in connection with your resolutions, the probable cost to the City of the articles above mentioned, but nothing appears therefrom which in any way shows the same. The price of the articles is to be ascertained from estimate, in accordance with the advertisement proposed to be made therefor. As, however, it is stated in the report of the Committee attached, that the parties who have made application to have the City use their regulators and burners claim a patent for the same, there certainly cannot be any competition in the matter of furnishing them, and therefore an advertisement for a contract would be entirely unnecessary for the purpose of obtaining the articles at the lowest rate as in other cases. Such an advertisement might, indeed, result in the City having to pay, if the bid should be confirmed, a greater sum than they could be procured for by any other mode.

But even if there were a fair opportunity for competition in the bids of these regulators and burners, and the probable cost of the same were stated in the papers attached, I should deem it to be my duty to return the resolutions, for the reason alone that the expense thereof to the City, however small, especially so far as relates to the public lamps, would be wholly unnecessary and uncalled for. The public gas lamps are lighted by the several gas companies at a certain specified sum for each per year, and are required to be kept lighted during the whole of every night. The placing these burners, therefore, on these lamps, is a matter in which the gas companies, and not the City, are concerned, and if any saving to be effected by the use of the proposed regulators and burners is as great as set forth, it would be for the interest of these companies, and not for the City, to cause them to be attached to the lamps lighted respectively by them.

I have been unable to ascertain, from any evidence that has been presented to me, that any saving can be effected in the gas used in the several public buildings and paid for by the Corporation, by placing regulators and burners in them. To warrant the expense for the purpose proposed in this case, there should, in my opinion, be satisfactory evidence that the articles will accomplish what is stated for them.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Police Intelligence.

THE SIXTH WARD MURDER—THE PRINCIPAL CRIMINAL STILL AT LARGE.

PATRICK GILLIGAN, the alleged principal in the late murder of CORNELIUS RADY in Centre street, has not yet been arrested. His father acknowledges that he was in the Ward on Tuesday evening, and that he parted with him on Broadway, and there strongly importuned him to deliver himself up, which he refused to do. It is believed that he has fled from the City. Coroner GAMBLE resumed the inquest yesterday. The only additional evidence of importance elicited was the fact that GILLIGAN, directly after the murder, was taken to the house of JOHN TIERNEY, in Forty-second-street, and that he remained there secreted until the ensuing day at noon. Following this evidence, TIERNEY was arrested, and locked up in the Tombs on a charge of being an accessory after the fact. Captain DOWLING intimated in his evidence that Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER had uncourteously set some of his own officers to hunt up the murderer without any consultation with him. He declared that his own Police had been unremitting in their efforts to discover GILLIGAN.

ARREST OF TWO DESPERATE BURGLARS—THEIR EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.—A very important arrest was effected yesterday morning in the Twentieth Ward, of two noted burglars named Morris Goldstein and Abraham Davis. About 1 o'clock Captain Curry and a posse of his men surrounded the house at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue—the men having previously been traced here—and arranged to take them in custody. Officer Elder, of the Detective Police in the most quiet and unobtrusive manner imaginable, knocked at the door of their apartments. Goldstein gently opened the door and inquired who was there. He recognized the voice of Elder, having previously formed his acquaintance in Philadelphia under circumstances by no means flattering to himself, and instantly closed the door and turned the key. He aroused Davis, and the two, without stopping to arrange their morning toilet, jumped out of the window leading on to a shed, and were about precipitating themselves to the pavement below, when they discovered a number of policemen there in readiness to extend to them a welcoming hand. Seeing that escape by this way was impossible, they beat a retreat, and attempted to escape out of a window. Goldstein jumped to the ground, but was instantly captured. Davis undertook to pass out of the door leading into the hall, when he was brought to a sudden halt by Officer Elder, who seized him by the coat collar.

The prisoners were taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-house and locked up for the night. Yesterday morning they were conveyed to the Police headquarters for the purpose of securing their daguerreotypes, to be added to the Thieves' Gallery, and to be temporarily committed there to await their examination.

Goldstein and Davis are supposed to be implicated in numerous burglaries in this City. Davis was arrested about a year ago on a charge of being concerned with two others in a burglary upon a store in the Bowery, near Hester-street, when some $3,000 worth of goods were stolen. His associates were tried and sent to States Prison, where they are at the present time, which unpleasant fate Davis adroitly avoided by running away, leaving his boudsman in the lurch. Davis is wanted to answer a burglary in Boston. It is supposed that both Davis and Goldstein were the principals in the late burglary at Paterson, N. J., where $4,000 worth of silk goods were stolen. The immediate cause of their arrest was the sending of a notice from Philadelphia to officer Elder, requesting the arrest of Goldstein to answer a charge of felonious assault committed a short time since upon one of the officers attached to the Mayor's squad of that city. The accused, under the disguise of peddlers, have traveled extensively for some years past through the Southern and Western States, and there is no doubt that they have committed numerous successful burglaries and robberies and avoided detection. They were caught in a burglary in Illinois and sent to State Prison, but were pardoned out before the expiration of their term of service. Goldstein is about thirty five years of age, and Davis nearly ten years younger They are of Polish birth, and remarkably hard-featured and unprepossessing in appearance.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON A YOUNG GIRL.—Wm. Callahan, residing at No. 55 Twenty-first-street, was yesterday locked up to answer a charge—this being the third complaint of similar character made before our Police courts within three days—of attempted rape on Elizabeth Alexander, a girl 13 years of age. The screams of the girl, fortunately, frightened him away before he consummated his fiendish purpose.

HOTEL THIEF.—A well-dressed young fellow, giving his name as Henry Williams, was found yesterday making free "exits and entrances" into the rooms of the Manhattan Hotel Not caring to encourage him in unlimited indulgence of this propensity—he already having taken $45 from a trunk of one of the boarders—the proprietor of the house gave him in charge to a policeman and he was furnished with temporary quarters in the Tombs.

JOBSON SEEKING JUSTICE.—D. Wemyss Jobson presented himself yesterday at the Lower Police Court. He intimated that he was seeking justice, and named several parties whom he alleges have done him grievous injury. The magistrate refused to listen to his story, and he departed greatly disgusted.

PRESENTATION TO SERGEANT CAREY.—On Tuesday evening a number of citizens of the Eighteenth Ward met at Kirshnor's Hotel, in Third-avenue, and presented Sergeant Henry C. Carey with a handsome official shield as a token of their esteem and confidence. The presentation was made by T. E. Sears, Esq., and the occasion was a pleasant one to all concerned.

Mayor's Office.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.—On Wednesday, Daniel Cannady, of No. 67 Greenwich-street, and John Cain, of No. 158 Washington-street, were arrested for highway robbery at the suit of a young man named George Meir, from Lanark Villa, C. W. Meir deposed, that he arrived on Wednesday by the Hudson River Railway; and that while near the depôt two men approached him, offering a watch for sale. The man who had it said he lived in Philadelphia; that he gave $66 for the watch, but would sell it for $10. After Meir had bought the watch, a man stepped up and seized it, alleging that it was stolen property, and saying that Meir would be sent to State Prison for five years if not careful. He said he was a constable, and threatened to "shake his brains out if he did not instantly give him all his money." Deponent attempted to cry for the police, but was choked and prevented. A crowd collected, a policeman made his appearance, and the two offenders were taken before the Mayor, and by Justice WELSH they were committed in default of bail. Meir was committed to White-street as a witness.

GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITIES.—A simple-looking, well-dressed youth, was persuaded yesterday to exchange a good silver watch and $2 "to boot," for a very neat pebble-stone, carefully enfolded in tissue paper. He is one of the numerous family of "Smiths," and rejoices in the name of Simon, hailing from New London, Connecticut. On Wednesday morning he was here in quest of employment. On the Battery he was met by a gentlemanly looking man, who represented himself to be a stranger from Buffalo, anxious to return, and having nothing about him but a valuable gold watch which he would dispose of to Mr. Smith at a bargain. He did so, and when his kind friend left him, having taken from him his own silver watch and $2 Smith found that the parcel contained, what seemed to be a gold watch, but in reality nothing more than a nice smooth stone. Simon waited at the Mayor's office a good while, with the hope that the operator would be arrested upon the description given. He looked very disconsolate, and like many simpletons who visit the City, will have a sad story for his mother on his return.

WOULD NOT LEAVE HIS SHIP—JAMES SCOTT, mate on the English ship *Constitution*, was discharged by the Captain and advised to leave the vessel. He refused, however, to obey the Captain and the British Consul interposed to compel obedience to the Captain's command. The mate still being obdurate, the Harbor Police were called upon and they at once put him into their small boat and set him ashore.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Mr. THOMAS O'NEIL, of New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday morning was found dead in his bed at the Cooper House. A *post mortem* examination of the body showed that death was caused by the bursting of one of the blood-vessels of the brain. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and has left a family in New-Brunswick. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—The driver of one of the Metropolitan Hotel carriages was driving his vehicle at a terrific rate, Tuesday evening, through Whitehall-street, when he run over a man named JOHN DEFAS, injuring him very seriously. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, but the reckless driver escaped.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Before using this balsamic remedy, open the pores by warm fomentations. Then rub in the salve, and wherever the sore, swelling, wound, bruise or eruption may be located, it will speedily disappear.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Great entertainments are nightly given at this favorite Theatre. To-night again Mr. J. PROCTOR and Mr. R. JOHNSON are to appear. "Ernest Maltravers," "John Overy," and "Our New Footman" are to be performed.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Items.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of this Board was held yesterday. Several nuisances were reported and ordered to be abated. An application for permission to land bales of cotton from ship *Constantine*, for immediate shipment to Liverpool, was refused, because the Health officer's certificate at Quarantine was not produced. A resident of Skillman-street complained of a nuisance caused by the passing of the carts of the swill-milk stables through that street. A resolution was adopted, directing that the ordinance be printed relative to such carts, and that the same be posted on the stables and along the streets.

A DANGEROUS COUPLE.—A German named ALEXANDER FRITZ, and his wife, were committed yesterday by Justice VOORHIES to answer a complaint preferred by JOHN CROSSMAN of assault with intent to kill. The accused, the complainant swears, attacked him on Myrtle-avenue, near Clymer-street, one armed with a club and the other with a cleaver. They succeeded in wounding him severely before he could escape from their clutches.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, painter, employed in the Navy-Yard, died suddenly at his residence in York-street, yesterday morning, of painter's cholic. He was called to breakfast at 7 o'clock, and was alive and apparently well then. As he did not come down to the table at 8 o'clock, a servant was sent to his room, when he was found dead in bed. The deceased was about 42 years old.

POLICE COURT.—Justice FOX, of the Fourth District Police Court, during the month of July disposed of 190 complaints, viz.: Disorderly conduct, 34; drunk and disorderly, 71; assault and battery 41; petit larceny, 13; vagrants, 10; burglary, 6; violation of city ordinances, 4; habitual drunkards, 3; truants, 3; witnesses, 2; grand larceny, fraud and insane, 1 each.

THE SUNDAY LAWS.—During the last quarter the Police reported 851 persons for violating the Sunday Laws:

First Precinct	159	Sixth Precinct	238
Second Precinct	76	Seventh Precinct	257
Third Precinct	53	Eighth Precinct	11
Fourth Precinct	38	Ninth Precinct	3
Fifth Precinct	16		

LICENSES.—The Board of Excise closed their business for the year yesterday. They have granted *ninety-one* tavern licenses and fourteen grocery licenses. Last year the total number of licenses was 198.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF JURORS.—Mr. CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Jurors, announces that the Jury-list for 1858 has been prepared and is now ready for examination and corrections.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.—At a recent meeting of the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association WILLIAM HOWARD was elected President, *vice* MYERS resigned.

Mr. JAMES DORLAN, twenty-six years a Ferry-Master on the Union Ferry, died yesterday of cancer.

Tompkins-Square, Brooklyn.

In the matter of opening Tompkins-square, in Brooklyn, an application was made for a *certiorari* to remove the proceedings of the Common Council before the Supreme Court for review; the relators claiming that the proceedings are invalid, on the ground that a majority of those interested remonstrated against the improvement, and for other reasons. Upon the application, the Court referred it to Judge BIRDSEYE to take proof of the question of fact, as to whether a majority did remonstrate against the proposed opening. The referee proceeded to take testimony, and after a full hearing, reported that at the time mentioned in the notice of the Common Council for the filing of remonstrances there were 511 owners within the district of assessment, and that of these 290 had remonstrated against the measure—thus showing a large majority of remonstrants. The Court however, refused to allow the writ of *certiorari* for the reasons stated in the following opinion. As will be seen from this opinion, the Court does not, in denying the writ, pronounce upon the validity of the proceedings; but says that it will be better for the parties to seek another remedy, which, if they have been wronged, will do justice to them without unnecessary injury to the public. (The People *vs.* The Mayor *et al.* of New-York.—5 Barbour 49, and the cases there cited.)

A WHITE GIRL OUTRAGED BY A NEGRO.—A negro boy named STEPHEN N CUFFEE, last Saturday afternoon meeting three young girls who were gathering berries about two miles from Sag Harbor, assaulted the eldest of them, named MARY ANN CURRY, 15 years of age, and after beating and bruising her severely, cutting her with a knife and threatening to kill her, violated her person twice. The negro was arrested at 10½ o'clock the same night, and next day was committed to the County Jail for trial. The inhabitants of Sag Harbor and vicinity were greatly excited, and were with difficulty prevented from lynching the prisoner.

Meeting of Judges—Amendment of the Rules.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug 4.

The Judges of the Superior Court, and the New-York Common Pleas and Superior Court, convened this morning in the Assembly Chamber. Judges were present as follows:

New-York Common Pleas—Messrs. Daly and Hilton.
New-York Superior Court—L. B. Woodruff.
Supreme Court—1st district, Messrs. Davies, Sutherland and Ingraham; 2d, Messrs. Lott, Emmett and Brown; 3d, Messrs. Harris, Gould, Hogeboom and Wright; 4th, Messrs. James and Potter; 5th, Messrs. Allen, Bacon and Mullin; 6th, Messrs. Balcom, Gray and Campbell; 7th, Messrs Welles and Smith; 8th, Messrs. Grover, Marvin and Davis.

On motion of Judge R. P. MARVIN, and seconded by Judge WELLES, HIRAM GRAY was chosen President of the Convention.

The Committee of five Justices, appointed at the last Convention of Justices, (1856,) to review and revise the Rules of the Courts, by Mr. Justice WM. F. ALDEN, their Chairman, proceeded to make their report.

The Chairman remarked that the Committee had consulted together in reference to the subject, and had made such alterations and amendments as they thought were imperatively required; but had not gone into it as fully as they desired, and would have done, but for the reformatory movement now in progress, which might not only dispose of the Rules entirely, but reform most, if not all, the Justices from office.

The report was then read through and adopted.

It was then moved and seconded, that each rule, as thus amended, be taken up and acted upon separately.

Rule 1, as amended and finally adopted, requires the examination of the candidates for admission as attorneys, to be had in open Court at the Capitol in the city of Albany, in the Third District, in May and December, in each year.

Rule 2 was amended by designating the subject upon which the applicant is required to be examined.

Rule 3, amended, requires motion papers to be filed within ten days, or order to be of no effect.

Rule 4 amended, requires books to be kept showing title of all causes and proceedings therein; registry of bonds to be kept, &c.; papers to be filed within the hours in which the office is to be kept open by law.

Rule 5, amended, by striking out the word "residence" where it first occurs, and inserting the word "business."

Rule 7, amended, by adding to the second clause "with proof of service."

Rule 8, added, that either party may make application for discovery of books and papers.

Rule 9, party applying must show materiality of papers, &c.

Rule 10, amended, giving Court granting order power to make it absolute, and prescribe penalty for not obeying same.

Rule 13, amended, by adding, "No counsel shall occupy more than one hour in summing up, unless by permission of the Judge presiding."

Proposition to repeal the "standing clause" of this rule now under discussion.

GERMAN FESTIVITIES IN BALTIMORE.—Last week the Germans in Baltimore held one of their peculiar festivals, of which the *Sun* says: "The society formed bears the name, as near as we can come to it, of 'The Shooting Feast.' They have purchased and adorned by art a very pretty spot of ground on the Belair-avenue, nearly opposite the Baltimore Cemetery, and on Monday and Tuesday last the festival took place. Its design is somewhat similar to other meetings, originating, we believe, in Switzerland, and intended for the presentation of honors and prizes to those who render themselves most efficient in the use of the rifle. On Monday the 'King,' or best men recognized among those practiced, was duly crowned with wreaths of flowers, &c., by the fair daughters of 'Old Waterland,' when a presentation was made of a beautiful silver goblet to the 'King,' Captain LEMKUHL.

PRENTICE'S LAST.—The Louisville *Journal* indulges in the following:

"Messrs TURNER and COPELAND, two rich neighbors in Texas, are quarreling about the ownership of some timber-land. When TURNER sends his hands to work upon it, COPELAND opens a fire upon them with rifle and shot-gun, and, when COPELAND sends his hands, TURNER opens upon them in the same fashion. The two gentlemen have certainly a disagreeable way of 'playing into each other's hands.'"

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 4.

$10,000 Tenn. S. 6s '90..	92¾	200 Reading R. R	53⅛
4,000 N. C. State 6s	97	200 do	s30 50
2,000 Mo. State 6s	85½	100 do	50¼
2,000 Ia. State 6s	93⅛	500 do	50
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s.	101	600 do	49⅞
2,000 E. R. R. C. Tr.	3⅛	200 do	b10 50
4,000 E. R. R. Bonds, '75	32	200 do	s30 49½
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d Mtg.	66¾	200 do	s30 49⅝
1,000 Har. 3d M. R.	b60 66	100 do	49⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	88½	200 do	s10 49
2,000 Chi., St. Paul & Fond Dulac L. G. Bs	19½	26 Cleve., C. & Cin. R.	90½
1,000 do	20	247 Mich. Cen. R. R.	61
5,000 Chic. & R. I. Bs.	94½	50 do	61⅝
7 Corn Ex. Bk. ex div.	100	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23½
5 Continental Bk	98	100 do	b30 23⅝
10 Park Bank	101¾	200 do	23⅝
10 National Bank	107⅛	100 do	s60 23¾
10 New Jersey R. R.	125½	165 M. S. & N. I. pr. st.	45½
25 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	93½	100 do	s30 45
100 do	93¾	10 do	45⅞
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	84	55 Panama R. R.	s30. 114
100 do	84¾	55 do	114
50 do	85	47 Ill. Cen. R. R.	74
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	p&c 84	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	86½
365 do	opg 84½	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	36⅝
10 do	p&c 84½	150 do	36¾
100 do	opg 84⅝	50 do	36⅝
400 Erie R. R.	18	100 do	36
200 do	b60 18	200 do	b30 35⅞
150 do	17⅞	400 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	76⅛
500 Hud. R. R.	28	150 do	s30 76
10 Harlem R. R.	11	200 do	s10 76
110 Harlem R. R. Pref.	23	50 do	s10 76½
25 La C. & Mil. R. R.	1	35 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	15
50 do	4½	20 do	15¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Va. 6s	92	300 Reading R. R	49
200 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	88½	300 do	s10 49
15,000 Ia. C. & M. L. G. b.	24½	200 do	s15 49
10,000 do	s10 24	600 do	48¾
1,000 do	24½	100 do	s30 48⅝
2,000 Ga. & Ch. 2d M. b	90⅜	100 do	s60 48⅝
26 Bank of Com.	160	353 Mich. Cen. R. R.	61
177 Pac. M. St. Co.	83½	100 do	b60 61
50 do	s10 83½	10 Panama R. R.	113½
100 Wil. & Miss. R. R.	15	25 do	b30 115
50 La C. & Mil. R. R.	4½	25 do	112
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 84	50 do	s10 112
50 do	p&c 84¼	10 do	111¾
50 do	p&c 84½	100 do	112
100 do	opg 84¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	76
100 rie R. R.	17⅝	150 do	b60 76
100 Hud. R. R. R.	28¾	205 do	75⅞
223 M. S. & N. Ia R. R.	23¼	100 do	s10 75½
25 M. S. & N. Ia. s. stock.	45⅞	50 do	b30 75⅞
25 Sterlington R. R.	93		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

3,000 Memphis City 6s.	75	30 St. Nich. Bank	91
10,000 Col. Pi. & Ia. R. 7s.	50	10 N. World F. In Co.	92
2,000 Milwaukie City 7s.	46	25 G. W. M. In. Co.	125
3,000 Mil. & Hor. R'd 8s	33	10 Humboldt F. Ins. Co.	100
2,000 Del. & Rar. R. R 6s	50	5 Orient M. F. Ins. Co.	80
211 N. Y. Life Ins. Sc.	35	15 Ex. Mut. F. Ins. Co.	104
16 Irving Bank	102	25 Mer. Mut. F. Ins. Co.	50
20 Chatham Bank	65	460 Brooklyn City R. R.	97
18 Metropolitan Bank	107	10 Pacific Mail Ste. Co.	84

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

We have nothing new to report of Money or Exchange rates to-day. About $200,000 in Gold was added to the shipment by the *America* for England, and the export account which went out to-day is $725,641. The Bank movement in the four leading cities, as officially reported this week, shows in the aggregate a further moderate addition to the Specie line, and also a partial increase in all the other items. The following is the summary, including the Sub-Treasury at New-York, as compared with the previous week:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n
New-York, July 31	$119,850,456	$91,145,873	$35,712,107	$7,405,366
Boston, Aug 2	56,250,500	21,169,000	8,883,400	5,867,900
Philadelphia, Aug. 2	34,524,569	17,553,780	7,070,145	2,505,378
New-Orleans, July 24	11,941,087	15,956,171	10,946,249	7,338,944
Sub-Treas. N. Y. July 31			5,144,730	
Total	$212,572,612	145,121,824	67,756,631	23,122,587
Last week	$212,089,235	144,181,138	67,628,097	23,614,494

The Stock Exchange ruled heavy through most of the dealings of the day, and prices closed, as compared with Tuesday afternoon, for New-York Central ⅜ ₱ cent. lower, Reading 1½ ₱ cent. Rock Island 1 ₱ cent., Erie ⅜ ₱ cent., Toledo ⅜ @ 1 ₱ cent., and the other Western shares in proportion. On Panama there was some eagerness shown to realize on the recent advance, and sales were made this afternoon down to 112 ₱ cent, which price was bid at the close. On the other hand, Pacific Mail, which had been falling off for several days, rallied and closed at 86½ ₱ cent., or 4½ ₱ cent. advance on the lowest sales of yesterday. The general market favored the *Bear* account, which has been somewhat increased this week, particularly in Rock Island and Reading. There is a disposition with the same party, also, to sell New-York Central, because of the acknowledged controlling influence, which this stock, as a steady 8 ₱ cent. security, has exercised over the general share list through the season. Some few sales are ventured upon the hope, indulged by the speculators against the market, that the fight made by the Erie Company against the Central may force a lower August dividend than usual, at the meeting of the Albany Directors to be held to-morrow afternoon. To help this feeling along, or to some other desperate end, it is given out to-day, on the authority of Mr. DANIEL DREW, that *his* Company will continue the fight even to the reduction of their own local fares, with which the Central line has little or no concern! With all this, however, we hear from Albany direct nothing to the contrary of the regular 4 ₱ cent. dividend. Another day will settle the question officially. It has been so much talked-of on the Street, by parties interested in throwing doubt upon the credit of the Stock, as to have become a matter of suspense to the whole market.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855
Rec. at P'ts	3,051,000	2,892,000	3,470,000	2,750,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,771,000	1,407 000	1,919,000	1,480,000
Ex. to Fr'ce	377 000	469,000	478,000	407,000
Ex. o'r F. P.	382 600	407,000	5 9,000	276,000
Total Exp't	2,530,000	2,223.000	2,9 6,000	2,163,000
St'k on h'd	118,000	85,000	63,000	149,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec at P'ts	9,000	2,000	3 000	13,000
Ex. to G. B	11 000	10,000	10,000	25,000
Ex. to Fr'ce	1,000	4,000	——	1,000
Ex. o'r F. P.	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Total Exp'ts	15 000	17,000	14,000	28 000

Of the new crop, the circular of W. P. WRIGHT, of this week, remarks:

"The reports from the Cotton-growing districts vary somewhat. From the Atlantic States, as well as the Uplands in all, the accounts are favorable, the recent seasonable rains having benefited the plant, and the prospect of a full yield is highly promising. From the low lands, in the largest cotton-growing section, the accounts are contradictory, and we hear of some injury by too much rain, &c. Taken as a whole, however, the progress so far is satisfactory, though it is by no means as early as was expected, and on this point there is a good deal of disappointment. So far we only hear of five bales of new Cotton, all at New-Orleans, one of which was sold on Monday last at 12½c. ₱ lb."

The recent completion of that section of the line of W. B. OGDEN'S Road—the Chicago and Fond du Lac—which secures 154,000 acres of its promised Land Grant, is thus referred to by the Boston *Post*:

"In order to obtain the land grant, it became necessary to finish the road to Oshkosh by Aug. 1. This was done by the assistance of several gentlemen of New-York and Boston, and we now allude to the bonds because some of our readers are interested in them. The Company now comes into possession of 154 000 acres of land, and is entitled to a million of acres additional, at any time within nine years, on the completion of the road to Lake Superior. Upon these lands, and upon twenty miles of railroad, the land-grant bonds are first-mortgage, and second-mortgage on all the road southerly to Chicago. The southern portion is already earning from $80,000 to $100,000 per annum more than the interest of all the lien upon it, and the earnings will probably be largely increased by the completion of the track to Oshkosh. From these facts, it seems probable that the land-grant bonds are intrinsically worth much more than 17¾—the last quotation."

The Bonds in question have advanced in this market to 20 ₱ cent.

The following circular has been addressed by the Attorney of their purchasers to the second-mortgage bondholders and creditors of the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company:

"This Road, with all its equipments, machinery, &c., was sold on the 23d inst., under foreclosure of the first mortgage upon it. The amount secured by that mortgage was $300,000 of principal, and about $40,000 of interest. This sale cuts off the claims of all subsequent bondholders and creditors. As, however, it has been represented that the property is worth more than the amount of this mortgage, the purchasers have generally determined to permit such of the subsequent bondholders and creditors as may unite for that purpose to take the property by or before the 15th of August next, at the above-named amount of $340,000, paying $10,000 down, and the balance in such time and on such security as may be agreed upon. Those of you who may be desirous of availing yourselves of this offer, should communicate with me without delay.

CLARKSON N. POTTER,
No. 61 Wall-street, New-York."

The annual report to the Stock and Bondholders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company, to 1st of July last, may be obtained, by those interested, on application at the office of ROBERT YERLVERTON, No. 68 Wall-street.

The following is this day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$229,074 55
Payments	170,220 40
Balance	3,325,667 30

The receipts include $142,00 from customs.

PITTSBURG BANKS, AUG 2.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans	Deposits.
Bk Pittsburg	$281,431	$552 088	$1,598,102	$777 827
Ex. Bank	439 970	184 884	1,374,909	334,027
M. & M. Bk.	182 940	108,71	871,887	206,958
Citizens' Bk.	167 655	62,333	599 265	96,569
Mech. Bank	127,450	118,022	623,423	99,965
Iron City Bk.	113,938	101,363	446 621	112,938
Alleg Bank	171,175	71,510	495,246	72,766
Aug 2	$1 425 609	$1 198 767	$6,009,453	$1,730,650
July 26	$1,429,916	$1,256,026	$6,077,008	$1,768,210

ST. LOUIS BANKS, JULY 24.

	Exchange.	Circulation.	Specie.
Merchants'	$307,284	$592 440	$519,788
St. Louis	154 575	273 485	245,102
Southern	117,117	180,230	205 581
Mechanics'	149,047	254,825	231,564
Exchange	120,720	176 830	140,539
State	509,506	681,736	708,814
Total July 31	$1,487 248	$2,159,510	$2,159,388
Total July 24	1,493 926	2,161,370	2,238 494

Real Estate.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.

Real Estate to-day appears in a situation of syncope, or suspended animation. No property was either advertised for sold, nor was there any attendance at the Exchange. It is now the very height of the dull season. Little is expected to be done, and expectation is sure not to be disappointed. It is pretty clear that real estate is universally in strong hands, or some of it would be found seeking a market.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLAGDWELL report the sale for Dr. FORRESTER, of a full-sized lot on the North side of Forty-ninth-street, 125 feet west of sixth-avenue, for $2,500, Bought in by W. Z. GREEN. Also for Miss ST. JOHN, the sale of two full lots on the east side of Fifth-avenue, 50 feet north of Ninety-fourth-street, $2,000 each. These lots lie opposite the New Receiving Reservoir, on which the work is now rapidly progressing.

Mr. Walbridge's Reply to the Pennsylvania Bank Report.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: In your paper of the 23d inst. you copy, prominently, from the Philadelphia *North American*, comments upon a recent report of a Special Committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania to his Excellency, Gov. PACKER, regarding certain banks in that State. In a subsequent paper you comment upon the same report. In both of which I am placed in a position before the public which does me great injustice, and I desire to say a few words in reply, to correct the grossly outrageous misstatement of the facts as they really exist, but which in that report are evidently made up for purposes of personal notoriety instead of any desire to benefit the public.

The only interest I ever had in any b